Medical.

MPTIBLE!

RITY WHICH THE

BITTERS!

e induced certain jealous parties
to cover up the Posters of those
ir own through the city,
act the stooping attitude of a

S NO COMPETITION.—
nl6d1f

UNFORTUNATE.
ES, NEW REMEDIES.
n's Dispensary,

e pleasure of announcing that he
ding, the principal Hospitals of
practice at his Dispensary, 623
of Commercial, San Francisco,
and those requiring his services

l neither time nor money in seek-
and has returned with increased
of human suffering.

bte Diseases.
e of persons, both sexes, are so-
rosuffering out in miserable existence
secret maladies, or from virus
n! Look at their pallid, emacia-
and blotch-broken-down constitu-
m for the happiness of marriage
. In this horrid situation they
closes the scene. Let parents,
and let those who are suffering with
life-destroying maladies see that
cured before it be too late. Send
ector Gibbon, a physician who has
devoted a lately of years, and who
confirmed veterate cases without mer-
drugs. It is important to those
those who are interested in the
, to be careful of the many pre-
t all cities, publishing their skill
in a few days, imposing upon the
mes of eminent physicians from
e. Be therefore careful and make
may fall into the hands of those

ual Weakness.
consequence of self-abuse. This
redse xual indulgence, is practised
exs to an almost unlimited extent,
ing certainty, the following train
unless combatted by scientific med
llow countenance, dark spots under
ead, ringing in the ears, noise like
and rattling of chariots, nocturnal
ness of the limbs, confused vision,
s of confidence, dimidence in ap-
, dislike to form new acquaintances,
society, loss of memory, hectic
erious eruptions about the face,
reath, coughs, consumption, night
instrous unsteadiness. If relief be
pply immediately, either in person
a cure effected by his new and sci-
ght intellectuse, which never fails of
rst instance. Dr. Gibbon's One
ny person who will prove satisfactorily
assured of his complaint by either
quacks,

RRIED MEN,
plete marriage, who are suffering
rful maladies, should not forget the
resting upon them not delay to
of.
responsible, and will give to each
ruest, binding himself to effect a
ure, or make no charge.

ND AT HOME.
nce may be CURED AT HOME,
to Dr. Gibbon's visiting card, stating
the disease has continued, and have
forwarded, free from damage and
of the country, with full and plain
ions for cure, in sealed letter
office or through Wells, Fargo &
dicine will be forwarded to any part

strictly confidential.

to the Unfortunate.
Francisco quacks and pretenders
to-be certified, to shun the unwary.
ed doctors, whose names are to be
d weekly newspapers of San Fran-
, are trademen and became too
trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoe-
ers, intelligence office keepers,
an Francisco Directory and you will
Institutes in it, but you will find
lions in it. Look at the Directory
the only well and imposition is to be
ew

The Daily Oregonian.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1871.

The Debt and Taxes.

The astounding fact stands out before the people of this country, upon the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, that since the close of the late war, the Federal Government has drawn from the people by taxation the immense sum of $4,662,000,000—almost *five billion* dollars! Enough, and more than enough, to have wiped out the entire national debt, besides paying every cent of the legitimate expenditures of the government; and yet the debt remains.—*Albany Democrat.*

This would do for the *Herald*, but a paper of candor and fairness like the *Democrat* should be ashamed of it. It is now six years since the termination of the war, and the average receipts of the National Treasury from taxes have been under $400,000,000 per annum, or less than $2,400,000,000, instead of $4,662,000,000, as the *Democrat* asserts. The following table shows the entire receipts from taxes, public lands and miscellaneous sources during the last three fiscal years:

	1868-9	1869-70	1870-71
Customs	$180,048,426	$194,538,374	$206,270,408
Internal Revenue	158,356,460	185,128,559	143,098,126
Public Lands	4,029,644	3,850,421	2,088,646
Miscellaneous	28,518,517	28,237,722	31,000,788
Total	370,943,747	411,255,476	383,828,043

As we have frequently shown, Democratic editors when quoting from the Treasury report the amount of receipts invariably include all the currency received to be exchanged for new issues, all the coin certificates received and the funds included in various other transactions in the Department. These, of course, are properly not receipts at all, but only exchanges. But they swell the aggregate by many hundreds of millions every year. We have several times exposed this trick when it was attempted by the *Herald*, but had no idea that a paper like the *Democrat*, which usually evinces good judgment and a desire to present things truly, would try the same game.

So much money has been drawn from the people since the close of the war, says the *Democrat*, and "yet the debt remains." Now the debt since the close of the war has been reduced more than five hundred millions of dollars. That part of it thus amounting to about one-fifth of the whole, doesn't "remain," but has been wiped out during the last six years. The same rate of paying would clear off the whole debt in less than twelve years; for as we reduce the debt the interest charge grows very much smaller, and more money remains to be applied to paying the principal.

Letting "I Dare Not" Wait Upon "I Would."

It is well remarked of the Democratic party that it is hesitating between its instincts and apprehensions. It would like to insist on a virtual repudiation of the national debt, but that would be dangerous to its fortunes, and its fears hold it in check. It wants to put on a new anti-negro crusade, and go into the next campaign with the cry for a "White Man's Government," but it is afraid that it would lose negro votes which it is extremely anxious to secure. It fears to put forward a platform embodying in any respect its convictions and purposes, or even to name a candidate identified with its past career; and yet it would be too glad to do both these things if it only dared. It now comes before the country reluctant to renounce the doctrines it has heretofore held, and yet feeling that it must renounce them and apologize in some sort for its past sins, or it will have no chance for success. It is now gradually assuming a position as if it should say, "Our bad principles are all gone; what do you blame us for?" And yet it is beset on the other hand with a feeling that if all the distinctive doctrines that have made it a party are abandoned, too many of its followers will begin to see that there is nothing left for them to vote for, and they will abandon the organization. But on all hands there is an acceptance of the idea that if the party tells the truth by avowing its real purposes, it cannot win. This is the secret of all its attempted departures. The party by its actions says as plainly as words can, "Don't tell the people what you really believe and mean to do, for this will insure your overthrow. In order to succeed you must prevaricate and deceive."

A Decision for Woman Suffrage.

It is held by the United States Court for the District of Columbia that the Fourteenth Amendment has clothed the American woman with the character of a citizen (as if she were not a citizen before!) and made her a voter everywhere except in the aforesaid District. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

Each judge gave a separate opinion on the case. Judge Wylie, a jurist of an Aryan-ish turn of mind, said: "Congress has the power to say who shall and who shall not vote. It might have said none but women should vote in the District of Columbia, and we would have had to submit to it. I do not know but that would have been the better way." But Humphreys, "Old Necessity," as he is playfully called by the bar, knowing no law, dove deep into social philosophy. He remarked that the plaintiffs are to be recognized as included under the term man. Society cannot exist without both. By all law the generic term includes both male and female—man and woman, although the generic term alone is used. What is it, then, these plaintiffs claim? Certainly not to be separated; the one from the other. They claim that they must participate in all things. The substance of the decision is, that women can vote in any part of the country without going to Wyoming Territory, provided she does not come here. And it is quite as well that she stay away on general principles. If the Courts of the several sovereign States agree to accept their law ready made in this neighborhood, the "free woman" will find the ground all cleared for their new sixteenth amendment, which is not suffrage, but divorce.

Germany and France.

In a recent speech in the German Parliament Prince Bismarck spoke of the relation between Germany and France, saying:

As to France, there is no doubt she feels the burden of foreign occupation. Our new arrangement (for withdrawing a portion of the troops) lightens France's difficulties without, in my opinion, exposing us to danger. I congratulate myself the more on this result, because as I do not consider it our task to weaken our neighbor beyond the degree absolutely required to insure the maintenance of peace.

This is very fairly spoken. But Germany's concessions to France are perhaps of very little advantage to the latter, and are more in name than in reality and value. Germany by her unexampled good fortune in war acquired an opportunity to humble and weaken her old enemy, and her conditions of peace have all sprung from the one idea of burdening France to such an extent that her recovery for another effort in war would be impossible.

Several Democratic papers are expressing their wonder that the OREGONIAN is denouncing a theft which it believes to have been perpetrated some years ago under a Republican State administration! There is nothing wonderful about this. The Republican party denounces its thieves and wants them brought to justice. The Democratic party re-elects its thieves to office when it can, (as in the case of Tweed) by immense majorities.

Chicago Press on Gen. Sheridan.

Some of the Chicago papers criticise very sharply the action of Governor Palmer in ordering the arraignment of General Sherman for his conduct during the troubles following the great fire. The *Journal* says that no authority was exercised which was not derived from the Mayor. General Sheridan assumed no responsibility not expressly vested in him by that official. The *Journal* adds that the Mayor was in every way justified in adopting extraordinary measures, and says that "before rushing into print, the Governor should have investigated the history and laws of emergency, especially in regard to cities. If the Governor's house was on fire over head, and at the same time filled with thieves and cutthroats, would he, when adopting means to save his house from destruction or his family from outrage, stop to inquire or ascertain what "the laws and the Constitution of Illinois" provide? Chicago was such a house during those terrible hours—on fire, and full of desperate men. If, during that emergency, measures were adopted or acts committed for the protection of the city and its people that were not exactly legal or technically regular, could any reasonable person wonder at it? Do not extraordinary emergencies require extraordinary measures?"

Condition of Oregon Democracy.

The Boise *Statesman*, in the following paragraph gives a view of Oregon Democracy as seen by outsiders:

Then again there is the early election in Oregon. Democracy count confident on carrying the State. But we read hopeful signs in that political sky for the Republican party. The vote there has always been close, and the gain there needs to be much less than usual, of late, to insure its victory. The local Democratic administration has not been satisfactory, and their late representation in Congress—Kelly and Slater—is deadwood timber, that even Oregon Democracy may well be ashamed of. And if anything was wanting to finish Democracy there, it was supplied by the late importation from Missouri, to put at the helm of their principal organ, the Oregon *Herald*. We have waded through some of his interminable diatribes about Monarchy and Imperialism, and our deliberate judgment is, that if anything is calculated to thoroughly disgust a free, prosperous, progressive and intelligent people, in the employment of all their rights and liberties, it is these groanings, groanings, in spirit, moaning, meanderings and vaporous rationalisms of improbable events which no signs forebode as likely to happen. This wing of the Democracy, called by the *Courier-Journal*, the Bourbons, has no chance in the North, and gets berated editors, who have no conception of the mighty changes of the past few years, are not at to put forward as the representatives of a living party.

Road Steamers.

Why should not steam carriages run without rails across our level prairies? Such vehicles have been found to work excellently abroad. An Eastern paper gives an account of their operation in England:

This engine, which is called a "road steamer," was built under what is known as Thompson's patent, and has India-rubber tires. She is of 14 nominal, but has worked up to 80, indicated, horse-power. Her weight is thirteen and a half tons; her length some thirteen feet, and her width eight and a half feet. Attached is an omnibus with seats, outside and in, for sixty-five people. On the occasion named the steamer ran from Ipswich to Edinburgh, four hundred and fifty miles, in seventy seven hours. She traveled by the common high road, and had no accidents, and did no damage. The main trouble—an odd one in a wet country—was about water. Water for such engines must be clear, and there had been heavy rainfalls, so that the streams were all muddy, and owners of wells and cisterns objected to supply the thirsty monster, because she wanted so much. This difficulty was, happily, overcome, and, with the occasional help of saws and axes, the branches of trees were disposed of that now and then impeded the progress of the tall chimney. The performance of the steamer is highly praised by the newspapers, and she is said, among other things, to have drawn forty tons of dead weight up an incline of one in seventeen.

The Oregon City *Enterprise* says that we now admit an embezzlement under the Woods administration which we have heretofore denied. We never denied it and do not now admit it. We only express a *belief* that there was an embezzlement of a sum amounting to from five thousand to seven thousand dollars. Democrats claim that proof of this theft has been in the hands of present State officials for about a year. Yet no steps have been taken to bring the guilty to justice. It is evident that the affairs of the State are not yet in the proper hands, since the officials do not perform their duty.

Bids are advertised for in the Victoria papers for the construction of a Graving Dock at Esquimalt. The Dominion Government guarantees the interest on one hundred thousand pounds sterling for this purpose. Such a work will be of great value.

The New York *Tribune* forcibly says that in the election in New York the people thundered in the ears of the Tammany Democracy the injunction delivered from Sinai, "Thou Shalt not Steal!"

See an interesting article on the outside of to-day's OREGONIAN, relative to Mr. Reed's new importation of blooded stock.

Toys.

Toys for the million are peculiar to the age. Wood is by far too dear in this country for their production, consequently the chief seat of their manufacture is in the dense woods of Germany. From out the old sombre pine forests of Thuringia issue the penny boxes of toys destined to make the homes of all Europe ring with joyous laughter—children's tea things, Noah's arks filled with only the leading animals, soldiers, &c., and the most "scrdechingest" articles that ever delighted the urchin ear and mutilated the child's toy. How so many pieces as go within these boxes can be made, brought from such a distance, and sold with profit for a penny, is a marvel that can only be understood when the mystery of their manufacture is inquired into. In the first place, the pine wood costs next to nothing; women and children are chiefly employed in their manufacture; and great speed in their production is obtained by the division of labor, every toy passing through half a dozen hands. It would at first sight, seem impossible that the lathe should be used in the production of animals, but here we have an example—a ring of elephants, if we may use the term. All those who have been abroad are familiar with the round rings of bread, eight or ten inches in diameter, seen in baker's shops. In a toy case, we saw what at first sight appeared to be one of these, but upon examining it more narrowly we perceived that it was a ring of pine wood turned in a lathe, not exactly in the form of a ring, but in the form of a ring of elephants—there were the trunk, the peculiar shaped head, and the legs cut around the ring, as it were; and it was evident that the workmen had only to split this ring into a sufficient number of segments, (according to appropriate thickness,) to transform the circle into a given number of elephants. These segmental elephants require of course, to be rounded and finished by hand, but the process is most curious, and is applicable to the production of any other animal, and accounts for the cheap rate at which these wondrous toys can be produced. When manufactured, they come to this country by water carriage. Of course, art is out of the question in these penny articles; but the imagination of children is lively enough to fill up all deficiencies, and, as may be expected, their sale is immense.

But the quality is also to be looked for from Germany. Some of the best modeled toys in the world come from Gruhleinscher, in Saxony, where their modeling is attended to in a most artistic manner. Prussia, where schools of art are fast educating the people in all matters of design, is the seat of those elegant little toys in which the details are made of paper, mache. In Germany the Government educates its children in the construction of toys, hence the comparative cheapness with which we procure from that country models of interiors made in paper, and colored to the life. So excellent are some of these little designs, especially of animals, that they are used in this country as ornaments rather than playthings.

Nuremburg is the great seat of the metal toy trade, such as leaden soldiers in boxes, locomotives and railroads. Leaden toys, as a rule, are not to the taste of healthy, robust lads; in-door games seldom are. There is something derogatory and feminine in sitting round a table setting up toy soldiers. Boys who indulge in such amusements are either weaklings or of an effeminate disposition. It may be said that a love for mechanics would first be elicited by model steam engines or locomotives; but there is no substitute here, and no lad but one with a turn for mechanics would care after these mechanical toys. It is extraordinary, the completeness to which toys of this description are finished. Only in England would the care be taken to complete every detail in the most elaborate beam-engine, locomotive and marine engines; we do not allude to the tin affairs which are mere shams—these are of German production—but the brass specimens we see in the windows of the opticians. There are some establishments in London where the whole process of constructing these elegant toys is taught. The rough castings ready for the lathe and the bench can be purchased separately, and the youth of a mechanical genius taught to construct these machines; this is a specialty worthy of note. Perhaps they can scarcely be strictly placed in the category of toys, but we feel certain they afford an amusing training of mind for pursuits in which large numbers of Englishlads are pretty sure to be thrown.

The military toys are all German: they mainly come from Hesse Cassel. It seems strange that these peaceful people should help to feed the warlike spirit of childhood. The French, we should have imagined, would more naturally have turned to this kind of trade, but it is as we have said. The swords, and guns, and breast-plates we see in the shop windows, all come from the petty Dukedom we have referred to.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Everybody buys S. L. Stone is selling the best ink and two bit cigars in the city.

I say, mister, where is the Postoffice? Why, it is next door, to S. L. Stone's cigar and tobacco store.

S. L. Stone is giving more toys and fancy goods for six bits than any house in town does for one dollar.

As S. L. Stone is closing out their fancy goods, toys and willow ware, this is the last chance to buy cheap.

CYRUS M. W. G. M., I. O. O. F.,
EUGENE CITY, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1871.

To the members of the I. O. O. F. of the jurisdiction of Oregon.

BRETHREN:—In view of the late calamitous fire in the city of Chicago and the consequent sufferings of our brethren in that city, each Lodge is hereby recommended to make such donations for their relief as they may feel themselves able to do, and that such amounts be forwarded to Bro. J. Kraemer, Chairman of the General Relief Committee, Portland, Oregon, for immediate transmission.

E. L. BRISTOW,
Grand Master.

oct30dtm.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE DEPUTY JAILER OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY JAIL.

"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 5,240—Second series.

CITY JAIL, PORTLAND, Oregon,
June 7, 1871.

A. M. LOWER & Co.: I was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. It was in my thighs, hips, fingers, shoulder blade—indeed in all the joints of my body. I suffered great pain and anguish. I was attended by a regular physician, but with no effect. I was induced to try your Dead Wood Remedy, and it immediately started me up. I consider it, from my experience, the best remedy for rheumatism known.

ALFRED D. TURNER, Deputy Jailer.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct to my own knowledge. JOHN F. WARD, Jailer.

oct3tf.

DR. ABORN,

LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS, Cor. THIRD AND MORRISON STREETS.

MODERN and SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT for Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6½ to 7½ P. M. n5-y12tf

NEW TO-DAY.

Furnished Rooms TO RENT,

S. E. CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND FIFTH Streets. n25dtf

PORTLAND STEAM SAUSAGE MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Cor. Third and Taylor sts.

PHILIP HORNUNG & ROBERT YOST, Proprietors.

WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public that we shall keep always on hand—

BRUNSWICK SERVELAT SAUSAGE;
ITALIAN TONGUE SAUSAGE;
WESTPHALIA HAM SAUSAGE;
FRANKFORT FORK SAUSAGE;
TURKISH MARBADELL SAUSAGE;
VIENNA SOSWEET SAUSAGE;
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE;
BOHEMIAN KLARABEE SAUSAGE;
PRUSSIAN GARLIC SAUSAGE;
FRENCH BOULOGNE SAUSAGE,
SAXON GREAT CHEESE;
EXLOGNA HEAD CHEESE;
HAMBURG ROLATTE;

And every kind of KOSHER SAUSAGES; also, Blood, Liver, Pudding, Lard, Breakfast Bacon, Sides and Hams. All our HAMS and BACON are the GENUINE SUGAR CURED, and we will Retail our Manufactures Cheaper than any house in the city. Orders filled promptly and satisfactorily. n24dtf

School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SCHOOL Taxes for the year A. D. 1871, for School District No. 1, Multnomah County, Oregon, are due and payable, and that the Tax List may be found at the office of the Portland Gas Light Company, and D. G. WILLIS HOUSE is authorized to receive and receipt for School Taxes in my name until otherwise ordered. R. J. LADD,
School Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. Notice of Assignee's Allowance. District of Oregon, ss—At Portland, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Peaben & Dekum, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JOSEPH BACHMAN.
n25d1w3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Levy, late of the city of Portland, deceased; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them with the proper vouchers within six months from this date to the undersigned at his store room in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon.

MOSES SELLER, Administrator.
Mitchell & Dolph, Attorneys for Administrator.
Nov. 22, 1871. n22d1w3t

United States Money Orders.

THE GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPER can now be supplied regularly to every part of the United States by sending direct to the Office, in London, a Money Order, (which can now be obtained in any town in the United States and Canada) for

One Year's Subscription, One Pound Sixteen Shillings.

This will include the Christmas and all extra Numbers published.

A Free Copy as specimen will be sent on application.

Means will be taken that the papers shall be delivered free from injury every week, so that the number will not only be of interest at the moment, but, bound into Volumes, become a handsome Book for the Drawing-room Table.

The extraordinary success of THE GRAPHIC in Europe is due in a great measure to the number and high quality of its Illustrations, drawn by a number of distinguished Painters, many of whom have hitherto held aloof from pictorial publications. The reputation THE GRAPHIC has now obtained has been also assisted by the number of its artists and correspondents in all parts of the world, thus making the journal of interest to all.

The money order must be made payable to

E. MANSFIELD,
THE GRAPHIC,
190, Strand, London.

The forthcoming Christmas Double Number will be of unusual interest. The Story, equal in quantity to a one volume novel, will be written by WILKIE COLLINS. It will also contain Eleven Pages of highclass Engravings, and a handsome Print suitable for framing, to be entitled "SAVED." The Christmas Double Number will be published at One Shilling, and will be included in all subscriptions made before Dec. 16, 1871.

190, STRAND, LONDON. n20d1t

Wanted! Wanted!!

$2,000 WORTH OF

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE!

for which

The Highest Cash Price will be Paid!

Call on or address

TERRY & RITCH,
n22d1f 178, First st., bet. Salmon and Main.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—LOAN OF $9,000,

UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY—first mortgage. Apply to Mr. R. Ozer, Librarian, over Messrs. Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland, Oregon. n25d3w

GRAND BALL!

AT THE

MAMMOTH SALOON.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE SALOON HAS set apart this,

Saturday Evening,

For a Grand Ball. The public are respectfully invited.

CHARLES W. LAMAR.
n25d1t

HOLIDAY STYLES!

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS!

Are in Great Numbers now to be found at

HEUSDORFFER'S

Cor. Front and Morrison sts.

THE YOUNG GENT'S SILK HAT!

and the

TOURIST BEAVER HAT!

are the

HATS OF THE SEASON!

n25dtf

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE!

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

LOOK HERE!

HAVING RECENTLY FILLED UP OUR ASsortment of Imported Styles in

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND GAITERS,

we will take great pleasure in displaying and receiving orders from our patrons and the public generally.

AND HERE!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have all the Late Styles of GENTS' TOILET SLIPPERS (just the thing for presents), LADIES' TOILET and PARLOR TIES and SLIPPERS; LADIES' BLUE, BRONZE, and WHITE KID SALS, (our own make); Ladies' All Kid, Glove Kid, All Cloth, Kid Foxed Button Gaiters. The BELL VAMP, BALMORAL (a New Style of Kid Shoe); LADIES' WHITE KID SLIPPERS (for stated occasions).

AND HERE!

We have received from New York a few pair of the Celebrated ELPRAT OPERA BUTTON FRONTS, by which a Late Shoe can be turned into a beautiful Button Gaiter. Will take orders for the same at any time.

AND HERE!

We have the Best and Latest Styles in MISSES and CHILDREN'S BUTTON GAITERS and BALMORALS that are imported, but for good substantial wear there are none that can come up to our own make. We Warrant them in every respect.

AND HERE!

Seven entirely New Styles of Ladies' and Misses' RUBBERS. The Nillson, Congress, Marie Antoinette, Queen's, German, Velvet Front, and Alaska. Light, Stylish, Durable and Neat Fitting. Also, a lot of Children's Rubbers. Bring on your feet.

AND HERE!

TO WORKINGMEN.

COME AND SEE

OUR CHAMPION BOOT!

Respectfully,

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO.,
Cor. Front and Morrison sts.,
n22d1f Portland, Oregon.

Groceries and Bulbs!

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL come, greeting:—Having been in the Grocery Business in Portland about five years, we are now prepared to say that our REGULAR CUSTOMERS in that line will support us and purchase the stock to supply the State of Oregon with BULBS OF ANY AND ALL VARIETIES FREE OF CHARGE

Therefore, our stock of Seeds and Bulbs, etc., will be dispensed to the people of Oregon CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE THIS SIDE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A new and large invoice by the incoming steamer. We purchase our Seed, etc., in the Eastern Market, PAY CASH, and can supply the trade of Oregon, and still make a hundred per cent. on our investment. If you do not believe it, come and compare our prices before buying elsewhere.

OATMAN & HACHENEY,

Dealers in

GROCERIES, FIELD AND FLOWER

Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots,

CUTLERY & NOTIONS,

and everything else constituting a

First Class Family Grocery Store,

Corner First and Main Streets,

n24 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

TO THE TRADE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR FRUIT JARS

for next season; to be manufactured during the Winter, and delivered to dealers during the Spring.

We shall have a full supply of VICTORY JARS. Have also complete arrangements to manufacture MASON'S PATENT FRUIT JARS, with porcelain lined tops.

PRICES LOW for orders in quantities.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Agents Pacific Glass Works,
Nos. 512 and 514 Washington street,
n14d2p2w San Francisco, Cal.

Amusements.

SPLENDID LUNCH

AT

Armory Hall

TO-DAY

From 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

BY THE LADIES OF THE

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL FAIR.

n24d2t

"BEHOLD THE WOMAN!"

MRS. M. M. MILLER

WILL LECTURE AT

Oro Fino Theater!

on

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26

At 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

SUBJECT—"Behold the Woman." n24dtd

ORO FINO THEATER!

The Wonder and Marvel of the Age!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

Friday, Saturday and Monday Ev'n'gs.

November 24th, 25th and 27th.

THE GRAND MOVING TABLEAUX

OF THE

APOCALYPSE!

THE LARGEST & FINEST DIORAMA IN EXISTENCE.

Painted on 20,000 feet of Canvas, and portraying in the most vivid manner

The Visions of St. John!

As described by him in the BOOK OF REVELATIONS.

Commencing with a View of

ST. JOHN ON THE ISLE OF PATMOS!

and concluding with the Vision of

THE NEW JERUSALEM!

The most Magnificent Scene ever put upon Canvas.

Admission!

Dress Circle.....$1 00
Gallery.....50 cents.
Children.....50 cents.

Doors open quarter past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE!

Saturday Afternoon,

Commencing at half past 2 o'clock.

n22dtd B. G. BACHELDER, Proprietor.

GRAND FANCY FAIR!

AT

ARMORY HALL, STARK ST.,

On the Evenings of

Thursday, Friday & Saturday

November 23d, 24th and 25th, 1871,

The proceeds to be devoted towards the purchase of ground whereon to erect a

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.

Children, Half Price.

Hall open each evening from 7 to 10:30. n16dtf

PORTLAND GAITERS

RE-OPENED!

Grand Attraction!

NEW TALENT!

COME AND SEE US.

n22d1f

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 10½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of John A. Gordon.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 50 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 50 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At those prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and a 1 classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. jy12dtf

COCK FIGHTING.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

AT

BILLY TENNANT'S PLACE,

One Door North of Oro Fino Theater.

WHERE THE BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Are constantly on hand. Remember the place

n13 No. 61 First street. dtf

STEINWAY & SON'S

MAMMOTH

PIANO MANUFACTORY!

IS NOW CONCEDED TO BE NOT ONLY the most perfectly arranged, but at the same time the

Most Extensive Establishment of its kind in the world.

The official Revenue Returns, as published in 1870 have revealed the startling fact that the NUMBER OF PIANOS MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Steinway, (Sixty Instruments per week) ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE OF THE NEXT LARGEST MANUFACTURER IN AMERICA, AND EXCEED THOSE OF THE TWELVE LARGEST PIANO MAKERS OF NEW YORK combined.

☞ A fine assortment, (including a splendid NEW SCALE UPRIGHT), now on exhibition at the Sole Wholesale and Retail Agency for the Pacific Coast,

Gray's Music Store,

Odd Fellow's Temple Portland.

G. L. DeFRANS,

n22dtf Manager Branch House.

LOSSES PAID IN PORTLAND

IMMEDIATELY UPON ADJUSTMENT,

IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

FALKNER, BEVIL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for Pacific States and Territories.

NEWELL, FLOWERDEW & CO.,

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

OFFICE—SW. Cor. First & Ash Sts.—Ginn's Block,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The following telegram dated London, fourteenth October, has been received here:

"Our Loss by the Chicago Fire is made $100,000."

pol4dtf

THE PIANOS!

Manufactured by

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST!

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.

PORTLAND, June 6, 1871.

W. T. SHANAHAN, Esq., Agent of the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano: We desire to express to you our entire approval of the Piano played upon at our Concert on the 2d instant. The Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano is indeed a superior instrument, combining great power with peculiar sweetness, and admirable touch; therefore, we cheerfully recommend the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano to all persons who desire a First-class Instrument.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. STRATTON,
Conductor of Portland Philharmonic Society.
J. H. HATCH,
Pianist of Portland Philharmonic Society.
ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Organist of First Presbyterian Church.

☞ All persons are respectfully invited to call at No. 75 First street, and examine these splendid Instruments. n22d1f

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

R. S. FLOYD.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1871,

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo & Sitka,

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

GEO. S. WRIGHT.

T. J. AINSLEY.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold).....$75 00
Steerage I go to Liverpool (currency).....30 00

Passage from Liverpool to New York:
Cabin (gold).....$75 00
Steerage (currency).....30 00

☞ Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED.....1803.

Capital Stock subscribed.....$3,000,000
Capital Stock pd up in cash.....3,500,000
Assets, Dec. 31, 1870.....$5,716,015 08

LOSSES PAID IN PORTLAND

IMMEDIATELY UPON ADJUSTMENT,

IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

FALKNER, BEVIL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
General Agents for Pacific States and Territories.

HEWELL, FLOWERDEW & CO.,

General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

OFFICE—SW. Cor. First & Ash Sts.—Ginn's Block,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The following telegram dated London, fourteenth October, has been received here:

"Our Loss by the Chicago Fire is made $100,000."

pol4dtf

STEINWAY & SON'S

MAMMOTH

PIANO MANUFACTORY!

IS NOW CONCEDED TO BE NOT ONLY the most perfectly arranged, but at the same time the

Most Extensive Establishment of its kind in the world.

The official Revenue Returns, as published in 1870 have revealed the startling fact that the NUMBER OF PIANOS MANUFACTURED by Messrs. Steinway, (Sixty Instruments per week) ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE OF THE NEXT LARGEST MANUFACTURER IN AMERICA, AND EXCEED THOSE OF THE TWELVE LARGEST PIANO MAKERS OF NEW YORK combined.

☞ A fine assortment, (including a splendid NEW SCALE UPRIGHT), now on exhibition at the Sole Wholesale and Retail Agency for the Pacific Coast,

Gray's Music Store,

Odd Fellow's Temple Portland.

G. L. DeFRANS,

n22dtf Manager Branch House.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Of San Francisco.

Capital.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS:

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
H. H. HOWARD, Marine Sec'y.
CHAS. R. STORY, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco:

George H. Howard, Wm. H. Moor, W. H. Foster, Jr.,
F. D. Atherton, G. S. Johnson, Joseph Galloway,
R. F. Zoeheneanchor, R. Tilden, W. T. Garratt,
Alex. B. Grogan, W. M. Greenwood, Charles R. Story,
John H. Redington, J. M. Milliken, A. J. Bryant,
A. W. Bowman, S. L. Jones, C. Waterhouse,
O. S. Hobbs, Joseph P. Hale, A. P. Hotaling,
S. M. S. Marchbora, Henry A. Dodge, Joseph Pierce,
Charles Clayton, George S. Mann,
D. Conrad, Cyrus Wilson,

Sacramento Branch:

Charles Crocker, James Csroian, Julius Wetzlar,
A. Redington, J. F. Houghton, Theo. Milliken,
Robert Watt, W. Pat Park,
Mark Hopkins, Isaac Lohman,

San Jose Branch:

T. Ellard Beans, A. Pfister, N. Hayes,
Josiah Belden, J. S. Carter, H. Skerrett,
W. S. McMurtry, Jackson Lewis,

Stockton Branch:

H. M. Howlett, J. D. Peters, Edward Moore,
Geo. B. Evans, N. McCoy, W. F. McKee,
A. W. Shupson,

SAN JOSE: GRASS VALLEY:
David Williams. William Watt.

MARYSVILLE: NEVADA:
D. E. Knight. T. W. Sigourney.

SAN DIEGO—A. H. Wilcox.

Oregon Branch:

Portland:

P. WASSERMAN, C. H. LEWIS,
D. GOLDSMITH, N. MACLEAY,
LLOYD BROOKE.

Salem: Albany:
L. F. GROVER. J. A. CRAWFORD.

Dallas: Lewiston:
D. M. FRENCH. J. LOEWENBERG.

Referring to the above, we desire to call your especial attention to the features of this Company: The business of the OREGON BRANCH is conducted under the supervision of a Board of Directors, elected by the stockholders resident within this State. The entire receipts, both Fire and Marine Premiums, as also the Capital Stock, subscribed within this State, is retained and invested here by the Board of Directors, thereby relieving, in a measure, the constant drain upon the resources of the State, by the annual withdrawal of large amounts of money paid for Insurance.

Losses will be fairly adjusted and promptly paid, without the intervention of foreign adjusters.

HAMILTON BOYD,
Portland, October 20, 1871. General Agent.
o21d1f2p

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

n24d3m A. B. RICHARDSON, Auc'r.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON, do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST Steel, HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

ALSO:

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auc'r.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE,

GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.

I will sell at my Auction Sal[e]

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

25 chests Scented POUCHONG TEA,
60 boxes PEPPER SAUCE,
60 bxs. ADAMANTINE CANDLES;

ALSO,

150 cases FRESH TOMATOES;
100 cases FRESH PEACHES;
200 bxs C. C. SOAP;

ALSO,

100 bxs FAMILY SOAP;
125 bxs TOILET do

ALSO

50 bbls MACKEREL;
30 kits do

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auc'r.

AUCTIONEER.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

jy17 Office—No. 40 First street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

HAT ROOMS—No 61 Front St and No. 62 First St., Portland.

☞ 150 gross assorted TEAM COLLAR on hand. d1m3y

J. B. CONGLE & CO

68 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

Between Washington and Alder Sts.

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

d3m3

Pacific Insurance Company's

No. 402 California St.,

San Francisco.

Capital, GOLD $1,000,000.

JONATHAN BUNT.....P

...ad Commission.
...ICHARDSON,
...ION & FISHER
...ont and Oak Streets.

...ON SALE
...GROCERIES, GENERAL
...CE AND HORSES
...dnesday and Saturday.
...B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...ivate Sale.
...RD BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
...ES OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
...FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
...NE, SHEAR IRON, R. G. IRON
ALSO,
...al of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
...B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...nd Peremptory Sale
...OF
ESTATE,
...CERIES,
...MERCHANDISE, &c.
...ny Auction Store—room,
...AY, NOVEMBER 28,
...0 o'clock A. M.,
Scented POUCHONG TEA.
PEPPER SAUCE;
DIAMANTINE CANDLES;
ALSO,
FRESH TOMATOES;
FRESH PEACHES;
O. G. SOAP;
...ALSO;
...HLY SOAP;
...ET do
ALSO
...MACKEREL;
do
RICHARDSON, Auct'rs.

...TION HOUSE.
KILBOURN.
...s. 86 First street. dtf

...Y AND HARNESS.
...RLOCK & CO.
...AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
...s, Harness,
HARDWARE
...ord Stage and Buggy
...ness, &c., &c.
...8 No. 61 Front St. and
First St., Portland.

...ported FROM COLLAR
...CE AND HORSE
...dm2p
...ONGUE & CO
...STEWART, PORTLAND
...ington and Alder Sts., W. Side.
HARDWARE
...les, Bridles,
...AND HARNESS
...VERY DESCRIPTION.
...23d1f

...Pacific
...rance Company,
...e California St.
...n Francisco
...OLD.....$1,000,000.
...RUST.....President
...ON.....Vice President
.....Secretary
Marine Secretary
Office—66 First St. cor.
...ker Wells, Fargo & Co.
...JARVIS, Jr.,
...tant for Oregon and
...shington Ter.
...dtf
...VERILL
...CAL PAINT.
...Durable,
...Beautiful
...AND
...venient Paint for all
...es yet Discovered.
...D READY FOR APPLICATION; IS
...shades or color, which may be
...ests, by mixing one with another,
...t of one and five gallons each.
...be this celebrated paint have
...SOURCE FROM THE OFFICIAL NEW YORK
SMITH & DAVIS,
...Aug. 19th, 1871. 11 Front st.
...aug19d1f

...FIC COAST
...TAR...!
...T 1872,
...OFT & MORSE'S.
...ck of
...D—AGENTS ($30 PER DAY
...the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MA-
...the only low priced under-feed lock
...machines licensed by the Singer and
...companies, combining the advantages
...l to any other kind in the estimation
...ers. No second-hand Home Shuttle
...as Reduced Prices for sale. Latest
...ts received from the Manufactory
...Every Agent receives a certificate
...ge from Headquarters. Parties par-
...ll find Machine as represented. A few
...ents wanted in Oregon; Washington
...Address
...TAVER, General Agent,
...Mills Exchange, Stark Street,
Portland, Oregon.

...SAMUELS,
IMPORTER OF
...n & Foreign
...Y GOODS,
...S, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.
...ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES
...at Wholesale and Retail.
...THE THOMAS KID GLOVE.
...54 & 56 Third street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

...URKEYS!
...OF TURKEYS AND CHICKENS ALL
...condition for
...THANKSGIVING!
...DOLIFF & SMITH'S,
...Store, cor. Park & B Sts.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1871.

CITY.

PROBABLY A BILK.—Yesterday we mentioned the case of a boy who professed to have come from Chicago—a "sufferer"—who had fits in the cars and for whom a subscription of money was raised to pay fare to Olympia. We have since learned that a few minutes after he was placed on the boat, he left, went ashore and purchased a costly meerschaum pipe. (He had professed to be flat broke.) About eleven o'clock he went up to the "Theater Comique" where he played the role of "Cool Oil Tommy" the balance of the evening, treating the "young ladies" to lager beer and "fish." He is probably the same consummate who worried the Sacramento policemen nearly into insanity a few days ago. The *Union* gave an account of a young chap who professed to have come from Chicago, who had a fashion of going about the city and falling down in fits, exciting sympathy and getting collections taken for his relief, and to aid him in finding his brother. Whenever he had a fit somebody would rush down to Police Headquarters with the information that a young man was dying at such-or-such a place. A policeman would rush off to look after him; but the boy was generally recovered by the time the policeman arrived. In a little while a message would come in from some other quarter that a young man was dying, and away would rush a policeman again. In this way the chap continued to drive a distraction, not only the police force, but half the city. We think from the description that this chap is the same mentioned by the *Union*.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—The noon-day prayer meetings at the Taylor street M. E. Church are still continued.

Rev. T. F. Royal will preach at the Hospital on next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at the A. M. Zion Church in the evening.

Rev. A. E. Fredrickson, of the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church, will preach at his church in East Portland on Sabbath next at one o'clock P. M. The services will be in English. The services conducted in the Norwegian language will be discontinued for the present.

The second quarterly meeting for the East Tualatin circuit will be held at the Mt. Zion school house, 2½ miles southwest from town, on Saturday and Sabbath next. The Presiding Elder, Rev. Wm. Roberts, will preach on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., and on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. I. D. Driver, Agent of the American Bible Society, will preach the annual sermon in behalf of the claims of that society, on Sabbath morning next, at 11 o'clock, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifth and Taylor streets. The public are invited to attend. In the evening there will be preaching in German, by Rev. H. Gans.

PASSENGERS FOR OREGON.—The steamship *Idaho* sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following named passengers:

F B Strong and wife, F E Ewarld and family, D Needham and wife, E J Wright and family, Mrs B Davidson and child, Dr T Tyler, B Wright, F H Montgomery, Mrs J. Donovan, Miss J F Donovan, Dr Treadwell U S A, L Blum, T C Bingham, F Bardolee, Miss E L Nichols, Miss A Pow—, Mrs King, Mrs D M. Lindsey, and 2 children, Miss S Lindsey, Mrs E Lindsey, Mrs French and 2 children, Miss M Galloway, Mrs S Werden, Dr A Hoffman and wife, Miss J H Harlow and sister, C Harlow and wife, M H Hanlow, T G Harlow, L Harlow, A C Swift, W E Turrell, J G Hagshorn, T E Brown, E Frank, M Almy, M Currier, C Straub, M Wiley, Jos Sloan, A Sloan, J H Blanchard, Geo McDonald, F O Lgash, wife and mother, J M Edgar, W S Johnson, P Tromwills, G Stephens, Mrs Beggs and 4 children.

ABOUT THE HOUCK DRUGGING CASE.—We stated yesterday, upon information, that it was supposed in the trial of Keithly that Houck was drugged with tobacco saturated with nicotine. Our informant was in error. There was no such testimony introduced, as we are since informed. It was ascertained in private conversation, after the testimony was closed, that Houck took a chew of tobacco obtained from one of the strapgamers; and the theory of drugging with aconite (not nicotine) was built upon that. We make this correction because it is held by the attorneys for the defendant that our statement was calculated to prejudice their client's case something we had no wish to do.

DUTY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—A Hillsboro correspondent writes November 23d: "Real estate is daily advancing with a brisk demand. Several farms have changed hands within the last few or four days. Wheat and oats are coming in rapidly for shipment as soon as the cars arrive. Everybody and the "rest of mankind" seems to be at work plowing and sowing fall wheat; and some are plowing in oats as an experiment. The new M. E. Church in Hillsboro is about finished, and will be dedicated some time in December. The Washington County Agricultural Society is going to rent their grounds—a good chance for some one to winter their stock; plenty of stable room."

MRS. MILLER'S LECTURE.—We wish to say a word in behalf of Mrs. M. M. Miller who will, to-morrow evening, essay her first lecture. She is a woman of ability if not of genius, who is struggling to make a living for herself and children. Not blessed with health enough to work steadily, she tries her pen and voice, in the hope that the public may be generous enough to listen. She is worthy encouragement and help, and we trust she will find both in this first appearance in the lecture field.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S FESTIVAL.—There was a goodly and social crowd at Good Templar's Hall last evening in spite of the drenching rain. Water is just the thing the Good Templars are not afraid of, and they turned out just as though the weather had been delightful. The exercises were entertaining, and the result, financially, satisfactory—the net receipts amounting to $100.

AN EAST CHAIR TO BE GIVEN AWAY.—There is to be a chair at the St. Vincent de Paul Fair which is to be presented to the clergyman who shall receive the highest number of votes during the Fair. Of course there is room for "electioneering" by the friends of the several candidates.

THE APOCALYPSE POSTPONED.—Owing to the non-arrival of the canvass and machinery from Salem, the exhibition advertised for last evening did not take place. It is expected here by the morning express train, and a matinee exhibition will be given at two o'clock this afternoon.

THE KEITHLY TRIAL.—The case of the State of Oregon vs. Keithly, indicted for grand larceny—the defendant is one of the strap gamers—was submitted to the jury at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. At our last accounts from the court house they had not yet agreed upon a verdict.

LUNCH AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—A lunch will be served in the lecture room of the Baptist Church to-day between twelve and two o'clock. It is to be hoped that as many will be present as can make it convenient to do so, both ladies and gentlemen.

ANOTHER STRAP GAMIST ARRAIGNED.—The case of Keithly having been submitted to the jury, before noon, yesterday, the case of Ned Percy was next called. A jury was empannelled and the testimony taken, during the afternoon.

AN ASTONISHED STOMACH.—Through a brace of our contemporaries, we learn that a female in this city tried suicide by drinking nearly pure water. Her stomach was much astonished but the girl was not much damaged.

THE FAIR.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society's fair goes on well, the attendance last evening being large notwithstanding the extremely hard rain of the early part of the evening.

SCHOOL TAXES.—The Clerk gives notice that school taxes for 1871, are now due. The list may be found at the office of the Portland Gas Light Co., on Stark street.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—A hospital patient W. P. Sener died of consumption on the 20th. He was a native of New York, and was sixty-one years old.

SOCIAL MEETING.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society will hold a meeting at 4 P. M., to-morrow, at their Hall on Stark street.

CITY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.—Work on this building has at last been commenced. The foundation has been laid down.

LUNCH.—The ladies managing the St. Vincent de Paul Society, will set lunch at the Hall from 12 M. till 2 P. M. to day.

TO SAIL.—The steamship *John L. Stephens* will sail for San Francisco to-day.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

FROM THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Winter is coming, and the poor are with us. Through the generosity of the public, at our last Anniversary Meeting, in May, a liberal contribution was put into our hands for the use of the Association. We have thus been enabled to keep our Secretary at work; and among other things it has devolved upon him to attend to the wants of the poor. More than ever before they have come to us for relief. We have furnished provisions; we have paid rents; some we have provided for at hotels, others at their houses. The cases that have presented themselves have been examined, and if they have proved worthy have been assisted in the best manner possible.

If they needed only temporary relief, either alone or in connection with the Relief Society, we have been enabled to provide; if more than this, they have been referred to the Hon. Board of County Commissioners, who, upon proper investigation, kindly lend their assistance. Cases that are unworthy, unless they reform, are likely to fall into the hands of the city police, and find a home in the jail.

Some of our citizens have relieved themselves by sending persons that applied to them for charity, to us. Many have a perfect right to do this, for they have contributed liberally to the Association. They had better do this as a general thing than make provision themselves—unless they have time to look into the case—for with us it will be examined, and if there is deception it will be likely to be discovered. We propose to furnish slips to all those who contribute to our support to which they will sign their names and thus direct any person who may call upon them for assistance to our rooms, where the Secretary will attend to them.

This arrangement, to be sure, makes our Association a bureau for general relief; but somehow, from a beginning that originally only contemplated assistance to young men, we have grown into this work, and at the present we see no way but to appeal for aid and go on. Certainly it is no time to stop now at the beginning of winter, and as applications are increasing.

It seems to us that this method of dispensing charity is better than indiscriminate giving. It systematizes, weeds out the bilks, and has a tendency to place our donations where they can do the most good. It is to be supposed that no one has money to throw away even in charity, but that all as a general thing are willing to help where there is probability of real benefit being secured. In not such a probability greatly enhanced by a General Relief Bureau, operating under the care of one who makes it his business to attend to it? So it seems to us. Proper attention being given, the gift is followed up and direction given to it so that it may result in bread instead of whisky—so that, though small in itself, it may do much good rather than harm. A half dollar given in charity by a gentleman the other day he saw carried straight to a liquor shop. In the treasury of the Y. M. C. A. the value of this coin to any hungry man that applys is just two square meals at any good two-bit house in the city. We do not state this as an inducement to persons to make application to us for board, for we think they will, anyway. When they come we want to be prepared for them. We therefore respectfully ask that our treasury be replenished. We have nothing more in it now than we need for current expenses. We want something for charity. If we continue the work of relief in the general way that we have been doing, it seems as though we might expect assistance from any one able to give. We make no partisan or sectarian appeal. It is for new and Gentile; for Catholic and Protestant alike. It is to all that can give; it is for all that are destitute.

In meeting this appeal, it may be thought by some that we run across the track of other benevolent societies. Not at all. Here in the matter of doing good to the poor, our interests are one and our efforts are auxiliary. St. Vincent has been out of funds; but while we are writing she is filling up and doubtless will have enough and to spare. So far so good. If she has some thing and we have nothing, she might do the charitable work and reap the pleasure of it, and vice versa. As for the Ladies Relief, we have walked together in most delightful companionship, and as we trust, have been of mutual benefit. We bespeak for this Society the most liberal contribution on Thanksgiving Day. Every benevolent society in the city, so far as the special matter of relieving the destitute is concerned, we take by the hand and bid God speed. Men differ in their religions and political views, but so far as relieving the suffering is concerned, they stand upon common ground. All acknowledge it to be their duty; many esteem it a privilege. Out of this common sentiment is developed the various benevolent institutions of the day, and the Grand Relief Societies of cities that have on occasions of great calamities like the fire in Chicago, a hundred arms to gather and as many more to distribute supplies. Let us cherish this sentiment and make it as practical as possible among ourselves.

P. S.—It is suggested that the Secretary provide a store house and solicit all kinds of provisions as well as money. If this is done he will call on the merchants with a dray.

(Signed.) W. Paxton, J. K. Arnold, W. R. Joyslin, E. J. Northrup, J. M. Parrish, Edw. Quackenbush, J. De W. Whiting, James Steel, W. F. Brown. Officers of the Association.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Foster, the seductionist, will be sentenced this morning.

The Insane Asylum is said to contain, now, 160 patients.

A number of the Indians removed from this city last fall, have returned.

One of the Molodean sailed dories has tried suicide twice lately, and still lives.

The *Dixie Thompson* will be placed on the Portland-Cascades route next Monday.

It is rumored that the *Carrie*, which is running opposition to Oregon City, will be withdrawn.

Michael O'Connor was yesterday sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary for larceny.

Another locomotive house 60 by 20 feet is being built at the end of the lower Fourth street bridge.

The Philharmonic Society held a meeting last evening to rehearse and to consider applications for membership.

The Grand Jury returned "not a true bill" in the cases of Dennis O'Brien, Charles Woodruff and Peter Johns.

Eric Kringle's headquarters is at S. L. Stone's, next door to the Postoffice.

Work of every description in the house finishing line will be done at short notice to the best of satisfaction.
PAUL RICHTER.

Boat Tweed and others of the Tatmany Ring have been stirred up very lively of late, but that is nothing compared with the excitement caused by Kohn & Pinkel, who have stocked their large clothing establishment, No. 56 Front street, with goods for winter wear to suit all classes, not only in style but in price. Seeing is believing, so go and examine their stock.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
REAL ESTATE DEALER,
Office, No. 54 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in the CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in the CITY and throughout the STATE and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above

DR. ABORN,
Oculist, Aurist, Catarrh, and Throat and Lung Physician.
LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS,
Corner of Third and Morrison streets,
oct25 PORTLAND, OREGON. d3p1f

Burnett's Cooking Extracts are the best.

DR. S. B. FREELAND,
DENTIST.
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 133 First St., Portland.
Nitrous Oxide administered. n8d1f

THE CHURCHES.

DIRECTORY OF DIVINE SERVICES.

Divine services will be held in this city and in East Portland to-morrow as follows:

HALL ST. M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Hall and Sixth—W. H. Meiese, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—East Portland.—Services in English at 3 o'clock P. M. A. E. Fridrichson, D. D., Pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Oak and Fifth streets, Rev. Geo. Burton, Minister in charge. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 o'clock A. M. Evening services at 7:30 P. M. Friday lecture at 1:30 P. M. Singing practice for Sunday School, Saturday at 6 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Corner of Madison and Fourth streets, Rev. John Rosenberg, pastor, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. A. Myers and Rev. H. Gaus, Pastors—at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Services in German on alternate Sabbaths.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Taylor and Third—Rev. G. W. Izer, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Missionary Concert at 2 P. M. on the 1st Sabbath of each month.

EAST PORTLAND M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Miller, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. Father Florens in charge, assisted by Rev. C. Dalabutty. First Mass 8 A. M., High Mass 10:30 A. M., Vespers, 7:30 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL.—East Portland, Rev. James Sedwood, minister in charge, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Jefferson and Second—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Washington and Third—Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pastor—residence corner Morrison and Ninth streets—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12:30. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.—Lecture Thursday evening at 7:30. Gentlemen will be in attendance at the doors to conduct strangers and visitors to seats.

UNITARIAN CHURCH—At the corner of Yamhill and Seventh—T. L. Eliot, pastor. Regular services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12:30. N. B.—The evening service is omitted on the *first* Sunday of every month. The Communion service is at 3½ P. M. on that day. Pastor's residence, Salmon street, between 5th and 6th.

PILGRIM CHURCH—Corner E and 14th—services at 4 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

SYNAGOGUE, BETH ISRAEL.—Divine service every Saturday at half past 9 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab.

CONGREGATIONAL, EAST PORTLAND.—Service at the school house in the McMillan District, at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 2:15. Rev. W. R. Joyslin, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of Alder and Fourth streets. Preaching on Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school at half past 12 o'clock, immediately after morning service. Prayer and Conference meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SAUSAGES.—A couple of enterprising gentleman have opened, on Third street, opposite the M. E. Church, a sausage manufactory, where every kind of Sausage known to epicures may be found. Consult the advertisement of Messrs. Hornung & Yost.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.—Meussdorffer, the hatter, presents to the public notice several new styles of hats. Among them is the Young Gent's and Tourist's Beaver Hat, which Meussdorffer says are "the Hatest of the season."

POPULARITY IS NOT ALWAYS A proof of desert. Every newspaper man knows that. Many articles are engineered into temporary popularity that have no intrinsic merit whatever. It is an easy thing to make sweeping assertions and sow them broadcast in the columns of the public press. But there is a class of experienced and thoughtful minds not to be caught with chaff, like Captain Cuttle, they want "an opinion as is an opinion," in other words, the judgment of competent and disinterested authority, as a basis for their own.

Several of these cautious individuals having done us the honor to invite an expression of opinion in these columns on the properties of the much talked of Tonic known as PLANTATION BITTERS, we have taken the pains to obtain from a distinguished physician whose ability and integrity of purpose no one will venture to question, what may fairly be deemed a conclusive answer to the questions of our correspondents. Dr. Elias Kennedy Whitmarsh, as a surgeon, pathologist and chemist, has few superiors west of the Alleghanies, and the following conversation which occurred a few days ago between that gentleman and one of our staff, is offered, without comment, for the information of "whom it may concern."

REPORTER.—Have you any objection to state your views in relation to a medicinal preparation which has obtained great celebrity in this country? The object is to ascertain whether the reputation is deserved or not.

DR. WHITMARSH.—If I know anything about the article, I'll tell you what I think of it. How is it named?

REPORTER.—PLANTATION BITTERS.

DR. WHITMARSH.—Well, it is a wholesome vegetable tonic.

REPORTER.—Anything else?

WHITMARSH.—Yes, it has a mild aperient property, and produces a salutary effect upon the liver when that organ is diseased.

REPORTER.—It contains alcohol I understand—Santa Croix Rum.

DR. WHITMARSH.—Of course it contains a diffusive stimulant. If it did not its medicinal ingredients would be comparatively inert. They are rendered operative by the alcoholic principle.

REPORTER.—Supposing that theory to be correct, is Santa Croix Rum a good article for that purpose?

DR. WHITMARSH.—The best I think. It is more antiricious and far less exciting than the spirits made from grain or potatoes.

REPORTER.—But are stimulants really necessary at all in medical treatment?

DR. WHITMARSH.—Sir, if you had ever practiced medicine you would not ask the question. They are an essential portion of the *materia medica*. Every intelligent member of the profession knows that. The physician who denies it is either a hypocrite or a fool.

REPORTER.—Do you consider a medicated stimulant like the PLANTATION BITTERS preferable to a simple alcohol? In other words, would the Santa Croix Rum be as useful without the other ingredients as with them?

DR. WHITMARSH.—Certainly not. Among those ingredients are Extract of Dandelion, one of the finest antibilious medicines I know of, Calisaya Bark, of all tonics the best; and Chamomile, an admirable stomachic. The remedial powers of these curatives is increased probably tenfold by the nutritive stimulant with which they are incorporated.

REPORTER.—You seem to have a high opinion of the Bitters.

DR. WHITMARSH.—I simply state facts, sir. You must draw your own conclusions.

REPORTER.—May I ask if you ever prescribed PLANTATION BITTERS for your patients?

DR. WHITMARSH.—I do, frequently. All that I have said to you is founded on my own experience. I never make positive statements on unsubstantial grounds.

REPORTER.—I am sure of that. Excuse me for having trespassed so long on your valuable time. Good evening.

We presume the correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of PLANTATION BITTERS, will consider their questions satisfactorily answered by the remarks of Dr. Whitmarsh.

oc21d3pTuThSawdm

PAPER BAGS,
ALL SIZES. FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.
O. C. PERRET,
n21d6t Stark Street, over O'Conner's Store.

J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
[Late MACK & WELCH.]
Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is especial solicited.
Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth, administered. n23d1f

TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned having been the recipients of the services of Prof. M. C. White in teaching the science of Music on the Piano-forte, take pleasure in giving a hearty testimonial that we have employed her in our families as a teacher of her "New Method of Instruction," and that it has proven *superior* to any method we have ever known. And that although the first cost may be a trifle greater than some others, we believe it to be in the aggregate cheaper, besides being a great economy in point of time. We, therefore, take pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of all who may be desirous of obtaining a musical education, as a very superior instructor.

To those who desire to know more about it before increasing any expense, we give a cordial invitation to call at our homes and interview her pupils.

For references see advertisement.
(Signed) F. DILLARD HOLMAN,
N. W. cor Seventh and College streets, Portland.
O. P. HOLMAN, 260 Second St.
NAT. H. LANE, East Portland.
no6d3m

CARD.

MR. F. X. KAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, at the California State Fair held at Sacramento in Sept. 1871, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR. Prices from $6 to $25. Measures taken for the same at
KAST & RICHARDS',
11 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
o11d2p1f

PERKINS & HOUSE'S SAFETY LAMPS

Are practically non-explosive. The light is better than is produced by any other lamp. I believe it to be true economy in view of the safety, the quality and quantity of the light produced, and the durability of this lamp, to throw away all other kinds and use this only.
PROF. W. B. CLARK,
Pres't Miss. Agricultural College.

I know it to be by far the best light we have ever used in our family. I know of nothing that can compare with it. I prefer it to any gas burner I have ever seen. For safety, for economy, and for the perfection of the light, it deserves to come into universal use.
REV. W. S. TYLER,
Professor in Amherst College.
See advertisement elsewhere.

Arrest of Decay.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, for even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving away under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopœia, nor among proprietary remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. se14d&wly3m

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
PURELY MUTUAL!
ASSETS.....$17,000,000!
ISSUED 9,925 POLICIES IN 1870.
Insuring Over $27,000,000!
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are:—

1st. PURE MUTUALITY, so that the *entire surplus earnings* over the actual cost of insurance is returned to the policy holders who are the only members.

2d. AGE, having been organized in 1845. It has the benefit of the experience of a quarter of a century and members are thus guaranteed from all doubtful *experiment* in the method of conducting its business.

3d. STABILITY AND PERPAPUITY shown by the accumulation of a capital of *Seventeen Millions of Dollars*, *Millions of Dollars*, and the interest on its investments, with premiums on gold, &c., has been sufficient during the past two years to pay accruing losses.

4th. NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. It *originated* the system of non-forfeiture of policies, and to it the public are indebted for a feature so favorable to the insured.

5th. SUICIDE does not cause a forfeiture of the policy, that being considered an evidence of insanity, and insanity the result of disease.

6th. DIVIDENDS: Its dividends are declared annually, and are available *immediately as cash in payment of premiums*. Many companies declare but two, three or four years from the time the policy commences. In this Company a party always has a dividend which can be used in the payment of the *second and all subsequent annual premiums*.

7th. ITS DIVIDEND SYSTEM is the "Contribution Plan," by which each member is charged with the exact cost of his insurance, and receives back his surplus payments. These dividends can remain with the Company, participating in its earnings, and be used at any subsequent period in the payment of premiums.

8th. LIBERALITY IN SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although EQUITABLY claims, are not LEGALLY so. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgments from widows and relatives of deceased members of its liberality and fairness in settlement of all such cases. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 426 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,
A. H. WEBB, Special Agent,
Portland Office—St. Charles Building, Portland.
D. H. JACKSON,
Special Agent for State, Office—Salem, Oregon.
PORTLAND, October 20th, 1871. dtf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
BANCROFT & MORSE,
Post Office Block,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

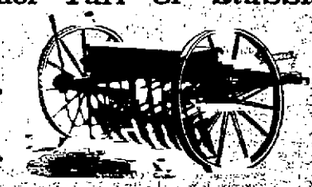
For Sale.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER "SWALLOW," now lying at the foot of Taylor street, is offered for sale. Can be bought Cheap for Cash. Apply to
F. M. ARNOLD, or
J. S. KELLER.
oct24d1f

AN UNPREJUDICED PHYSICIAN
INTERVIEWED.
Bold Opinions Truly Expressed.

For Sale.
REAL ESTATE
REAL ESTATE
Now is Your Time to Invest.
STITZEL & UPTON.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Corner Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in
HOLLADAY'S ADDITION
to
East Portland!
TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we beg leave at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT, which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now in the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.
No one that has ever visited this body of Land but what will say that it is the MOST ELIGIBLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any ever offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVENTEENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Block in the entire tract but what a
Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River
Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.
The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Landing is now running from the Foot of F street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.
IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:
Aside from all the Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting fine Residences and Business Houses along Street improvements, under contract, by grading and planking Holladay Avenue its entire length, in connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition the present season.
TERMS OF SALE—Upper cent. CASH down; deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.
NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE
The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. Deeded to Stephen Coffin, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Weidler.
Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. FERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.
STITZEL & UPTON
Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.
A large amount of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.
10-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.
5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland on the south. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.
5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale on the Macadamized Road, three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.
PARLORS TO RENT—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 14 to 20 miles of Portland.
WANTED—At this Office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting patiently.
ap12tf STITZEL & UPTON

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF PORTLAND
THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE AT
VERY REASONABLE RATES
BLOCKS AND FRACTIONAL BLOCKS
IN
GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION
TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND
Formerly known as the Balch Claim.
Commencing at about L and Twenty-sixth Streets, about ten minutes walk from the contemplated Stroad Railroad on B Street. The PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED, about three-fourths of it level, no grading required, and is, either for
HOMESTEADS OR SPECULATION!
THE MOST DESIRABLE TO BE FOUND
And will be sold on the following
TERMS:
One-fourth Cash; the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with nine per cent interest per annum.
WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.
For further particulars, enquire at our Office, where Maps can be seen.
se16d3m GOLDSMITH BROS.

Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
Offer for sale at the lowest market prices
Hardware Iron Steel
and Agricultural Implements.
Exclusive Sale for Oregon for
JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,
BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE!
WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED
Collins' Cast Steel Plow,
For Either Turf or Stubble Ground,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE IMPROVED NEW LEVER
FOR 1871. ATTACHMENT

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL!
Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.
And are the Most Successful Drills in Use.

THE MITCHELL WAGON.
Farm Wagons.
exclusive sale for the Mitchell Wagon with patent Bound & Reach (a mechanism no other wagon has shown even a near approach to) them the best wagon for sale in this State. Send for descriptive Circulars.
GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!
MANUFACTURER IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Steinway Pianos.
Burdett Organs.
G. F. DORRANCE, Manager,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.
FURS! FURS!
THE UNDERSIGNED, THE OLDEST FURRIER IN the State, thankful for past favors, calls the attention of his friends and patrons to his
Large and Well Selected Assortment of
FURS!
Of Every Variety, Quality and Style, comprising
RUSSIAN, ALASKA & HUDSON BAY
SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK,
STRIPED SQ

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Postoffice November 24, 1871. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Balls, Mrs Sophia — Lee, Miss L
Banks, Mesalia — Mohlon, Sohia
Bowman, Mrs H M — Mohlo, Sopia
Bready, Mrs Mar — Miller, Miss Adele
Miller, Miss Libbie
Colman, Mrs A H
Cochran, Miss Kate — Newman, Miss Belina
Chapman, Mrs Thos — O'Donald, Mrs Eliza A
Chapel, Mrs Ellen
Dorosh, Miss Susan — Illsley, Mrs M S.
Durand, Mrs Nellie J. — Patterson, Miss A L
Phillips, Mrs D A
Forsythe, Miss Lydia A
Francis, Miss T O — Sprague, Miss J
Francis, Miss E — Shaw, Mary
Fridaman, Miss Lizzie — Sibley, Sarah E
Sullivan, Mrs Owen
Gay, Miss Hannah
Harrel, Mrs James — Wahburo, Mrs E
Lynch, Miss Mary — Zumwalt, Miss Norah

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ackley, Elijah — Gorman, D O — Newhouse, W E
Anderson, M — Goodwin, J M — O'Rourke, Chas
Goggin, J B
Black, Daniel — Good, Jas — Payne, G W
Baker, E — Gilbert, J J — Parker, Jos
Ball, J — Pardee, B B
Bowe, P — Hawkins, Wm — Pearson, M R
Bonnes D M — Harris, F — Pengully, Thos
Bullock Jno — Holtz, Chas — Phelps, L W
Burk, Chas — Hopkins, Wm — Phillips, Jos
Bullen, Ed — Hopkins, O W
Bradley, Owen — Howard, Jos
Brace, L C — Hobbs, Jno — Roth, J B
Brewett, E H — Hill, O H — Rawlings, Thos
Bradley, A G — Ralbenstein, W H
Briggs, B F — Jones, Andrew — Silloy, J D
Riley, Jno
Caples, H G — Jones, E B — Rosmilner, Jno
Carey, Dennis — Johns, G W — Rogers, W P
Croxton, Edward — Ross, David
Colwell, T J — Kelly, J N — Robby, Alex
Cooper, E S — Kesler, Henry — Roberts, Geo
Court, Henry — Krieger, Ludwig
Corbett, Timothy — Kuppe, Wm H — Schweber, Geo
Cochran, J G — Sanculld, W
Cornwell, Jeh — Lynch, Thos — Shipway, D W
Comens, Wm — Lamb, Albert — Shirl, Wm
Conbrauh, Henry — Lafferty, Jos — Shively, E D
Cochran, Jno — Lampie, D — Sheare, Jas
Corwin, H — Layton, Jacob — Stoops, Jacob
Crippen, T — Laughton, Hoo — Smith, Chas
Crowley, A — Lane, J G — Smith, T
Crosby, R H — Lange, Aug — Smith, L E
Cleveenring, Ed — Miller, Jas — Smith, Sam
Clark, D — Lockwood, O M — Strauss, Fred
Clark, J G — Lowy, M — Strong, Jesse
Christensen, L — Leonard, M — Stonghton, C H
Stevens, Dr S
Devine, Wm — Martin, Albert — Semensen, Capt J
Dean, F M — Martin, Wm J — Stewart, E B
Deunie, J C — Mangerman, J — Stevens, M
Dunbar, Wilhelm — Manheim, C — Stewart, A
David, J B — Mandle, D H — Stone, W H
Davidson, G O — Mane, Wm — St. Clair, C
Davidson, Wm — Myers, G & Co — Sullivan, Dan
Doscher, Jno — Meary M — Sullivan, M
Donaldson, W M — Macon, E J — Tickle, A H
Dunbar, Jno — Mackey, Wm — Thornton, Sam
Mackey, Wm — Watson, A B
Emmerson, Peter — McCann, Cor — Terrant, Wm
Everett, E — McCormick, Jno — Taft, F F
Eaton, J W — McIlmenee, Jas — Tozier, Chas
Estep, J — McKnight, W B — Tracy, Chas
Ellerton, Wm — McGuire, H W
Ennis, Bardo — McLeod, J — Vaughn, Ed
McNeenay, Jno — Vickers, I A
Fisher, J E — McMillan, Pat
Fuhs, George N — Meade, Richard
Fisher, F — Meinhaere, H — Uray, C H
Frey, Ignaz — Moosk, G F
Frederick, D — Moloney, Pat
Frazer, H — Monk, J H — Ward, W S
Frederick, C H — Monat, H D — Wheeler, G R
Friedman, M — Morton, Wm — Wardlaw, Dr L J
Fitzgerald, Wm — Moore, E G — Walker, Jas
Gamlod, James — Morgan, Jno — Whitmore, O F
Gann, J W — Murphy, John — Wise, Jno
Geiss, Wm — Mills, J W — Woodberry, Wm
Gee, S — Millard, E T — Woodward, E B
Graham, Jos — Mickerson, Chas — Wodsworth, F
Griffith, Jos — Mc——, Capt E A — Young, Chas C
Greenan, Thos — Nelson, P
Green, Chas — Nye, L B
Gee, D Peter — Nelson, Richard

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Bourgard, Mrs L Mobily, Peter Wagner, Conrad
T. H. FARRELL, P. M.

FRANCE AND CO. REMEDY.

PORTLAND, PACIFIC EXCHANGE, Nov. 24, 1871.

Gold in New York—110⅝.
Portland Legal Tender quotations, 90c buying, and 90@91c selling.

The New York Bank statements at the close of business Nov. 11th, were as follows:

Loans	$102,600,—	Inc	$2,301,800
Specie	18,191,400	Dec	1,021,600
Legal tenders	24,419,800	Inc	2,866,700
Deposits	114,276,600	Inc	6,818,000
Circulation	30,156,600	Dec	49,200

The above is a very gratifying showing, and one that many were prepared for, as lamentably inflating the Chicago devastation many projected the worst, and so plausible were their statements and views made that they led for a short time some very astute financiers in New York astray. The rate of interest in New York at last mail advices had fallen to 5 per cent. with the rates being reduced still further.

The steamer Oriental commenced receiving freight to-day. She will leave to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock for San Francisco.

The Oriental is to commence receiving freight on Wednesday.

The steamer California is due to-night from Victoria and Sound ports. She is advertised to leave on Tuesday, Nov. 28th, for Victoria and Sound ports.

The steamer George S. Wright is advertised to leave on Friday, December 1st, for Sitka and intermediate ports.

The "Telephone" did not arrive on Monday had not left up to Wednesday night, as far as we can learn.

The following telegram from San Francisco dated Nov. 24th, is the latest dispatch:

There's quite a fleet of lumber vessels, including a number from Puget Sound, arrived off the Heads coming in this noon.

The trade of the city was limited to-day, owing to the heavy rain, although there were some few bills sold and orders filled. The general impression prevails that business until after February next will be limited, but we are inclined to the opinion that over the months of December, January and February will show a large increase over other years, owing to the increased facility of transporting goods by the railroads, which are rapidly penetrating into the interior.

Our trade with Walla Walla in Breadstuffs begins to assume a very important item, as the following receipts per O. S. N. Co.'s vessels show:

	Wheat.	Flour.
From August 1st to Sept. 1st	8,745	1,643
" Sept. 1st to Oct. 1st	12,091	1,437
" Oct. 1st to Nov. 1st	16,925	2,497
" Nov. 1st to Nov. 24th	6,497	2,372
Total	40,858	8,350

The receipts for the same time (Aug. 1st to Nov. 24th) were of Barley, 1,128, Bran, Boat and Middlings, 1,403 sks. Of the above about 10 per cent. came from Umatilla. The above receipts equate 2,400 tons. It is claimed by the Walla Walla Statesman that all of 1,200 tons of Wheat and Flour are in the warehouse at Wallula waiting shipment to this port. It is quite out of the question, at this low stage of the water in the upper Columbia, to pass that even half of the amount waiting at Wallula and Umatilla, together with the amount that is being and yet to be delivered by teams from the farming valleys at these two shipping points will be marketed in this city before the river rises for the year. Not next year, with the opening of the river and high water, all the surplus can be and will be moved out with great rapidity.

We are pleased to note the fact that the valley of Walla Walla and the surrounding valleys are settling up very rapidly, and also that the acreage of land that will be put under cultivation this year will be fully 33⅓ per cent more than last. The Walla Walla Statesman, in remarking upon the large increased trade of Palouse valley, thinks that few persons have a correct idea of the number of settlers that have settled in the valleys surrounding them. The same paper states that Mr. Dennis of the Salem Linseed Oil Works was in the Walla Walla Valley trying to interest farmers in the cultivation of Flax. Where Flax can be successfully cultivated it is one of the most fruitful sources of wealth that the farmer can engage in. The prices in San Francisco and the East have advanced slightly, with no prospect of a decline.

The last advices, as published by us, of the sugar crop in Louisiana, gave an estimate of as large a yield as last year's. To-day's exchanges report that the information from thence is to the effect that the season is proving more disastrous than for several years. The frost of last Wednesday night the 16th was very much, as also the old stubble. The rains which prevailed there during the months of August and September continued with the cultivation of planting, and as a consequence of the above injuries and many planters will not have gotten the cane and a large number who began rolling, have stopped, owing to the poor quality of the cane, soup preserving, not giving an average of half a hogshead to the acre. In the months of August and September estimates were made by all the leading commercial journals East as to the amount of the short crop, all over the world, in which estimates they place the Southern States with about 80,000 hogsheads more this season than last, which would supply the estimated short crop of Cuba, now it would appear as if this season's crop of the Southern States will fall short of last year's yield, viz: 143,000 hogsheads. How much will be the falling off, we are unable to learn, but if our Eastern exchanges' information from Louisiana proves correct, the yield will be at least 80,000 hogsheads less this season than last, which places the estimated short crop of the entire world at over 200,000 tons. Our last mail advices from New York, gave a steady market with prices tending up for raw.

The following late quotations, of Frankfort of Railroad Bonds, we find the Frankfort correspondence of the New York Commercial Bulletin, under date at Frankfort, Oct. 27th:

Brunswick and Albany, 71 per cent; Central Pacific, 80⅝; Missouri Pacific, 102⅝; California and Oregon, 78; Columbia Pacific, 88½; do Extension, 85½; do 7 per cent State aid, 105⅝; Chicago and Southwestern, 87; do 24 mortgage, 79⅝; Kansas Pacific, 78; Oregon and California, 103⅝; Pennsylvania, 61½; Union Pacific (Omaha), 80⅝; Jersey City, 90⅝.

Produce Market.

WHEAT—The steamer John L. Stephens will take on about 300 tons and the brig Orient 600 tons for San Francisco. The market is unchanged and will not, probably, show any new feature until the sailing vessels now due arrive. We quote market at $2 30@2 35 ₱ cental, sacked.

FLOUR—The demand is confined entirely to local consumption. The Stephens will take on about 1,000 bbls for San Francisco. We quote prices in jobbing lots at $7 50 ₱ bbl for extra, and $7 60 for superfine of standard brands. Outside brands are quoted from 50c to $1 ₱ bbl less.

OATS—It was reported on the street, but which we failed to trace to any reliable source, that the San Francisco market was quotable at 35c ₱ doz. Our market continues unchanged, selling to dealers at 45c ₱ doz, and jobbing by the single box at 50c ₱ doz.

Merchandise Market.

DRY GOODS—The following are the correct quotations at the late advance:—Standard drills, 15@16½c; seconds, 12c; Sheetings, light, 11c; medium, 12c; standard, 13@14c; heavy lining, 9@10c; bleached sheeting, 9c; 9-4 do, 7½@10c; do, 4-4, 10@18c; stripe checks, 12@20c; fancy checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 18@22c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20@22c; do, heavy, 27@30c. Denims, 14@20c. Hickory stripes, 14@22c. Standard prints, 11c, seconds, do, 9c. Dolaines, 18@20c. Linseys, 20@30c. Ticks, 16@20c; do, 4-4, 20@30c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen, dressed, brown, 24@40c; damask bleached, 40@60c. Diaper linen, 30@35c. Sacks, seamless, 34@37½c. Alpaca, black, 25@40c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 20. Crash, 10@15c.

NAVY—Quotable, 10 to 60d, per keg, $3 25; 8d 25c ₱ keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; 3d fine, $3 50 per keg net; fence, 60c per keg advance on same size common nails; box nails, 75 per keg advance.

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Per O. & O. R. R.—200 sks wheat, H F & Co; 200 sks wheat, S E E; 6 crossed hogs, W W E, 1 bx eggs, 1 bale wool, Rolland Bros; 3 bxs eggs, 1 bx butter, 2 bxs cheese, W & Co; 2 bxs eggs, H; 1 bx eggs, 1 bx butter, 2 pkgs tallow, A Z L; 5 crossed hogs, A H J; 2 bxs eggs, C W H; 2 cshs cider, M Mc; 50 sks oats, 2 sks bran, W E M; 25 sks dr apples, J R; 13 sks dr apples, S G.

Per Senator—14 sks dr apples, 2 bxs eggs, 70 bxs apples, A & L; 5 bf bbls cider, 25 pkgs dr apples, L W & Co; 6 bbls, 1 bdl pelts, S M L; 27 dressed hogs, A H J; 2 bxs eggs, C W Whitelock; 2 cshs do, 75 sks chops, J R B; 40 sks flour, H & Co; 20 sks flour, F & G; 1,200 qr sks flour, S & Co; 118 sks bran, 51 bfs hay, E E F; 20 qr sks flour, W & B; 20 qr sks flour, O S M; 10 sks chops, H & V.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE LAFAYETTE,
ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING,
SOL. HARRIS, Prop'r.

THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT HAS LATELY been elegantly fitted up.

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers.

The tables are supplied with the best the market affords. o4dtf

ASTOR HOUSE,
ON FIRST ST., BET. OAK AND PINE,
One block below the Theater.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN PORTland where guests can obtain the full value of their money. New House, New Furniture—everything about the House new and clean.

A good square meal for.....$ 25
Lodging.....25
Board and Lodging, per week.....5 00
" " day.....1 00

Best accommodations for families. Give me a call. n14dtf D. L. LONGFELLOW, Propr.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
WILL FEBBIE.....Proprietor,
First street, between Main and Madison,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE, EXCELLENT Accommodations. n3dtf

METROPOLIS HOTEL,
Corner Front & Salmon Sts., Portland.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, WITH NEW furniture throughout, is now open to the public. Bath Room for the Accommodation of Guests. Free Coach to and from the House. Come and see me. J. B. SPRENGER, Proprietor. Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. s30tf

Boston Restaurant.

MRS. S. N. WESTLAKE, Proprietor,
First Street, (East Side) bet. Madison and Jefferson.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY OR Week.
MEALS—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
FRESH OYSTERS in every style. oct8d1m

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Front St., corner of Morrison.
M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED and refitted.

Rooms can be had by the day, week or month.

Suites of Rooms for the accommodation of families. Board and Lodging per day, $1 00 to $1 50. Cheaper by the week.

Free Coach to the Hotel from the Steamers and Railroad. o2dtf

NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE
ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates:

Transient Room and Board, per day.....$2 00
" Suite of Rooms and Board, Extra.....$2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board:
Per week.....$10 and upwards
" Day Boarders, per week.....7 00
" Suite of Rooms for Families in proportion:
Beds, per night.....75c

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick, with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises. Table and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements—the subscriber trusts with the above combination of advantages to meet with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.

ly2dtf JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,
SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT Hotel, WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

R. F. WARHART, Proprietor.
17th July, 1871. j21dtf

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE
FRONT STREET, NEAR MAIN,
Where there is hi-yu snuck-a-muck and no sira.

☞ Employers wanting Help, skilled or unskilled, please call.

No bummers allowed on the premises. j27dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE),
Corner Washington and Front Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. F. W. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS, HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a manner unsurpassed. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

Free Coach to the House. Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions,
DRIED FRUITS,
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,
Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.,
98 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
ALSO,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Agents for SALEM MILLS FLOUR and SAN JUAN LIME.
For Consignments Solicited

DOORS! DOORS! DOORS!
A THYRBARD & CO.'S WILL BE FOUND A COMplete assortment of DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS. Those who contemplate building and all Carpenters and Builders will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Also in large lot of
Hardwood Lumber
AND
WAGON & CARRIAGE MATERIAL.
m12dtf

CORBETT FAILING & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, ETC., ETC.
Agents for the Sale of
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.
Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Portland, January 2, 1871. j24dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER
CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAS FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES AN Assortment of
Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,
THE BEST IN USE.
SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.
Which he invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. JOHN R. FOSTER. j21dtf

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS!
RECEIVED TRI-WEEKLY
From Shoalwater Bay,
BY
SWAN & JONES,
STARK ST., Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s,
AND SERVED TO SUIT ALL TASTES.
Office of A. Wing & Co; Wholesale Dealers in Oysters. dtf

OYSTERS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!
AT
Keith's Oyster Saloon.
First Street, Portland.

FRESH OYSTERS OPENED, READY FOR FAMily use, sent to all parts of the city and at all the Towns on the Railroad at 75 CENTS PER HUNDRED. Compartment Bucks for sending Oysters, cooked, to all parts of the City, HOT.

Oysters Stewed.....37½
" Fried.....37½
" Fancy Roast.....37½
" Raw.....25
Oysters, Raw, (Double Plate).....37½
n13d1m

the BEST of
FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS
RECEIVED THREE TIMES A WEEK
AND
Served in Every Style, at
ALISKY & HEGELE'S,
107 First Street, opposite the Postoffice.
o30dtf

DEPOT FOR
SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!
G. W. WARREN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.
Office—Over G. L. Hibbard & Co., Front St., next door to Alder.

Fresh Cargoes THREE TIMES A WEEK from our own deep water beds.

Also, Natarts Bay Oysters, and will deal in Eastern Oysters.

Orders solicited, by Express or otherwise, from all parts of the State, and promptly attended to.
au22dtf G. W. WARREN & CO.

Watches and Jewelry.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,
109 FIRST ST.
Diamonds & Jewelry,
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,
AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

It is a well known fact that I keep on hand the best assorted and finest stock of goods in one line in the State and any one desiring to purchase will find it so.

T. C. HENRICHSEN,
JEWELRY STORE,
109 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

And by the way, we should like all parties having any claim against the late firm to present the same, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to us to call and settle the same. an12dtf L. C. HENRICHSEN.

Grocers.

R. PITTOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Cor. First and Harrison streets,
AND
No. 9 North Front street.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FRUIT DUE Consignments solicited. oct2dtf

WM. WADHAMS, Portland. W. R. LEVERIDGE, 318 Front St., San Francisco.

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO R. G. SNEATH,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

LEVERIDGE, EVERETT & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
316 Front St., corner of Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO. dtf

New York.

CHARLES DIMON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR
Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise.
P. O. Box 4,094. 93 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Goods marked to my care will be shipped VIA ISTHMUS, RAIL OR CAPE HORN as instructed.

Refer to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Savier & Co., Portlands; R. M. Wade, Esq., Salem. C38dly

WILLIAM H. PRATT.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
WITH THE
EASTERN & PACIFIC STATES.

All commands, either in purchasing, or disposing of consignments, promptly and faithfully executed.

Office—62 Broad St., Boston.

L. K. PRATT, Agent, Salem, Oregon.

REFERENCES—J. B. Kimball & Co., Pearl St., Boston; Haughton, Perkins & Co., Winthrop Sq., Boston; W. R. Mitchell & Co., Washington St., N. Y.; A. J. Bates & Co., Warren St., N. Y.; A. N. Towne, General Sup't Central Pacific R. R., Sacramento; Gov. Hon. R. P. Boise, Salem, Oregon. au26d1m

GO TO
KAST & RICHARDS',
113 FRONT STREET,
and examine
THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
REMEMBER THE
PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,
112 FRONT STREET,
o20 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

COAL OIL,
GASOLINE, 85° for Gas Machines;
" 74° for Lamps,
GEO. L. STORY,
jy26 45 Front St., Portland.

Markets.

HOGS WANTED.

I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR HOGS for Packing purposes.

Packing House in the rear of the Pacific Market.

o30d1w6f A. H. JOHNSON.

SWAN ISLAND MARKET
MARCUS M. SPAULDING. MORTON M. SPAULDING.
SPAULDING BROTHERS,
RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
MEATS.
Particular attention given to serving
FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & CHOP HOUSES
Orders delivered promptly in any part of the city. Our facilities for supplying the best of Meats are unsurpassed, and our customers can rely upon being served with the very best in the market, at

N. W. corner First and Oak streets.
Portland, Sept. 1, 1871. o1d3m

UNION MARKET,
Cor. SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SCHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market, I am fully prepared to supply

ALL KINDS OF MEAT
Of GOOD QUALITY at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
ISAAC BERGMAN.
my12dtf

Portland Market.
E. H. CARLING,
SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON always on hand. dtf
Portland, Feb. 17, 1871.

PACIFIC MARKET.
W. W. SPAULDING,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Fresh Meats,
AND
PACKER of BEEF & PORK
Highest Price paid for all kinds of FAT STOCK.
NO. 8 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON. dawtf

San Francisco.

EMERSON, CORVILLE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
OYSTER DEALERS.
Saddle Rock Oyster House!
NO. 410 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated
SAN BRUNO & RACCOON STRAITS
OYSTER BEDS!
THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH OUR CHOICE
NEW YORK TRANSPLANTED
OYSTERS!
(THE FINEST FLAVORED OYSTERS IN THE WORLD)
IN ANY QUANTITY
AT THE
LOWEST RATES!
Country Orders Promptly Filled. oct26d3m4p

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS!

JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF NEW ALFALFA CLOVER SEED, first quality—a fine lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, etc. HYACINTHS IN FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS, WHITE and RED CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, RYE GRASSES, ORCHARD GRASS, CANARY, CAPS and HEMP SEEDS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS. Great collection in the etc. LILIES, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, SHRUBS, PRIZE SORTS, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, etc. Send for a Catalogue, at the Old Stand.

E. E. MOORE,
Importer and Dealer in Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc.
oct6d1m4p 425 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

CARD.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the fact that I have disposed of my interest in the Billiard Table manufacturing business in this city to Mr. P. LIEBENFELD, who for the past six years has been in the business in this city.

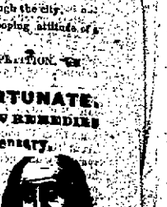
Mr. Liebenfeld has taken the large building,

571 Market st., bet. First and Second,

Where he will keep constantly on hand the LARGEST and BEST STOCK OF BILLIARD GOODS on this coast.

Mr. Liebenfeld will be the only person in the Pacific States authorized to sell PHELAN'S CUSHIONS and the EUREKA (New Wire) CUSHIONS.

GEO. E. PHELAN,
571 Market street
San Francisco, October 5th, 1871. o31d1m4p



YEAST POWDER
Is the best article ever offered to the public. Try it.
D. E. BARTON & CO.,
a26d1m4p 219 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

N. W. SPAULDING
Saw-Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 112 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also, Cross-cut Mill, Muley, Gang, Rack, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors at lowest possible rates.

Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING Cutters Always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
Dec. 9, 1869. dtf N. W. SPAULDING.

TRAVIS & WAGNER,
No. 41 First st., San Francisco, in Golden Gate Mill Warehouse,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES
AND PORTABLE MILLS.

AGENT FOR DUPONT & CO'S IMPROVED Dutch Anchor Bolting Cloths. Bolting Cloths made up. Smut Machines, Bran Dusters, Mill Irons, Spindles, Bulls, Drivers, Stops, Regulating Screws, Block Feeders, Pulleys, Proof Staffs, Mill Screws, Bails and Pins, Conveyor Flights and Plaster Mill Picks, Mill Picks Dressed, Mill Stones Repaired and Rebuilt, Mill Stones Balanced, etc., etc.

C. F. TRAVIS. se5d5m J. WAGNER.

D. L. PHILLIPS. JACOB B. TABER.

PHILLIPS, TABER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND IMPORTERS OF
TEAS,
310 and 312 Front St.,
j6d SAN FRANCISCO. 16m

Blake's Patent Steam PUMPS
All sizes on hand. Send for a circular with price list
HENRY R. BLAKE,
my1 112 and 114 California St., San Francisco.

L. A. GODDARD,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
OREGON
Livery & Hack Stable.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.
Hacks on Call Day and Night.
Nos. 114 & 116 Second St., cor. Morrison,
je8 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

A. JELLINECK,
IVORY TURNER,
SALMON STREET,
Opp. the Plaza, Portland, Oregon.

All kinds of Ivory Goods on hand and made to order.

Rosary Necklaces in Pipes. Every kind of Wood Turning and Work done to order. Artificial Eyes. je10d1f

PAUL RICHTER
DESIRES TO INFORM THE PEOPLE THAT HE will receive work of every description in the House Furnishing line, as follows:

SEWING AND LAYING CARPET,
MAKING AND HANGING DRAPERIES,
CORNICES, CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
PICTURES, ETC., ETC.

To be done AT SHORT NOTICE, to the BEST OF SATISFACTION, and REASONABLE CHARGES.

Thanking the public and friends for their patronage in the past, I trust to be favored with their orders in the future. Orders to be left at Alisky & Hegele's and at Gray's Music Store. n20d2pr PAUL RICHTER.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE
PAID FOR
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES!
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
n13 Cor. First and D sts., dlm

Medical.

CONTEMPTIBLE!

THE POPULARITY WHICH THE
OAHU BITTERS
Are rapidly acquiring has induced certain jealous parties in the darkness of night to cover up the feature of these Bitters with those of their own through the city.

All may see in this act the stooping attitude of a humbug.

☞ MERIT FEARS NO COMPETITION. ☜
n14dtf

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.
NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

623 KEARNEY STREET,
NEAR COMMERCIAL,
San Francisco. Established in 1854,
for the treatment of Seminal and Sexual Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearny street, corner of Commercial, San Francisco, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in making out new remedies, and has returned with late advantages for the alleviation of human suffering.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering on account of excesses from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virulent contagion of the poison! Look at their pale faces, their sunken and disfigured faces and their bright eyes at times, disqualifying them for the happiness of life or the enjoyment of life. In the horrid state of misery or half death closes the scene. Let all such sufferers, friends, attend to those who are in the habit of using any of these horrible life-destroying poisons, and they are cured for and cured there is no trouble. Call from immediately to Doctor Gibbon, and secure a new life. Private diseases which require immediate attention, certified and private practice. Persons at a distance, by letter, can be cured. Dr. Gibbon will assist persons who may call at the office of his ability to treat diseases. It is important to those who are afflicted, or those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful in the selection of physicians. Remember the Doctor is a graduate of a regular medical college, and has been for many years engaged in curing all diseases in a few days (depending upon the case) by using the means of common physicians, from the simplest to the other places. Be not discouraged and hesitate, but write or call at once, for you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

☞ Sexual Weakness. ☜

Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following symptoms of morbid symptoms, unless remedied, viz: Sallowness of countenance, dark spots before the eyes, pain in the head, dimness of sight, noises like the rustling of fire, roaring of waters, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs, weakness of the spine, dimness of sight, dizziness, confusion of ideas, blunted intellect, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, fetid breath, cough, consumption, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea and frequent vomiting, if neglected, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, trembling, dizziness, dimness of sight, weak nerves, timidity, nervousness, trembling, if not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails to effect a perfect cure in a few days. Dr. Gibbon will give a Medical Diploma to any person who will prove conclusively to him that he was cured of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa or Gleet by any San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN.

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are aware of any of these horrible symptoms, should not delay, but call immediately, relying upon them not delay to obtain immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give a written guarantee in every case, binding himself to effect a perfect cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating the symptoms, length of time they have continued, and age. Medicines promptly forwarded, free from observation, and curiosity, to any part of the country with full and plain directions for using. They can be sent by express, or through the Postoffice or through Wells, Fargo & Co., as package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union.

All communications strictly confidential.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders, with high sounding titles, who style themselves in the papers, some of the well-styled doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco and various papers, are transparent and humbugs, who are too well known to the public to require further exposure. Such are the notorious Dr. Jones, newspaper carriers, [illegible] offices, etc. Look over the San Francisco Directory and you will not find their localities. [illegible] will find Whole [illegible] occupations in the city, as they were in 1862 and 1863. The only way [illegible] to make inquiry—it will cost you a few [illegible] and may save you many pounds; for, as sad experience proves, [illegible] sides of quacks have been buried there in [illegible] any of them until you know where and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by [illegible] large bills, certificates, printed puffs, [illegible] Dr. Gibbon will assist persons who may call at the office of his ability to treat diseases. It is important to those who are afflicted, or those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful in the selection of physicians. Remember the Doctor is a graduate of a regular medical college, and has been for many years engaged in curing all diseases in a few days (depending upon the case) by using the means of common physicians, from the simplest to the other places. Be not discouraged and hesitate, but write or call at once, for you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

☞ Sexual Weakness. ☜

Loss of Manhood, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following symptoms of morbid symptoms, unless remedied, viz: Sallowness of countenance, dark spots before the eyes, pain in the head, dimness of sight, noises like the rustling of fire, roaring of waters, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs, weakness of the spine, dimness of sight, dizziness, confusion of ideas, blunted intellect, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, fetid breath, cough, consumption, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea and frequent vomiting, if neglected, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, trembling, dizziness, dimness of sight, weak nerves, timidity, nervousness, trembling, if not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a

Medical.

EMPTIBLE!

ARITY WHICH THE

BITTERS!

has induced certain jealous parties

ot to cover up the Posters of those

their own through the city.

is not the stooping attitude of a

ARS NO COMPETITION. "as

old!"

UNFORTUNATE.

IES, NEW REMEDIES

bon's Dispensary.

REY STREET,

OMMERCIAL,

ablished 1854,

of Social and

uch as Gonor-

rs, Syphilitic

nal Weakness

in Diseases of

Ulcerated Legs.

the pleasure of announcing that he

visiting the principal Hospitals of

ined practice at his Dispensary, 623

et "of Commercial, San Francisco,

s and those requiring his services

ared neither time nor money in seek-

e, and has returned with increased

ation of human suffering.

rible Diseases.

ands of persons, both male and fe-

e are suffering out a miserable exis-

so forced indulgences, or from virus

ction! Look at their pallid, emacia-

ces, and the broken-down constitu-

ings for the happiness of marriage

life. In this horrid situation they

th closes the scene. Let parents,

stand to those who are suffering with

l life-destroying maladies, are that

ndured before it be too late. Send

Doctor Gibbon, physician, who are

ch is a special study for years, and who

ignored system to cause without mer-

ous drugs. It is important to those

r to those who are interested in the

ands, to be careful of the many pre-

ignant adulties, publishing their skill

ers in a few days, imposing upon the

names of eminent physicians from

laces. Be therefore careful and make

u may fall into the hands of those

ical Warfare,

es, the consequence of self-abuse. This

provoked sexual indulgence, is practised

ousands on an unfortunate,

nerving certainty, the following truths

n, are incontestably established:—

Sallow complexion, dark spots under

the head, ringing in the ears, nose like

pearance, dimness of vision, pimples

ulness of the limbs, confirmed vision,

loss of confidence, diffidence in spe-

, a dislike to form or society, and un-

ur society, loss of memory, hectic

dryness of the hair, shrivelled face,

adbreath, coughs, consumption, night

s and frequent insanity. If relief be

diately, immediately, either in person

by letter, apply at once to the new and se-

ating establishment, which never fails of

and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One

o any person who will prove there is

e assured of his complaint by either

ad(illegible).

A SAVIOUR NEEDED.

intemplate marriage, who are suffering

from the follies of youth, should not forget the

lity resting upon them any delay to

ralize.

ON'S responsible, and will give to each

ent a written, binding guarantee to effect a

manent cure, or make no charge.

ND AT HOME.

istance may be CURED AT HOME,

etter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, your

ime, the same continued, and have

ly forwarded, free from damage and

ure of the country, with full and plain

ctions. Dollars coin, in registered

, Postoffice order, through Wells, Fargo &

ny letter will be forwarded to any part

ld.

ions strictly confidential.

to the Unfortunate.

San Francisco quacks and pretenders

worthless certificates, dupe the unwary,

ylish doctors, whose names are to be

and weekly newspapers of San Fran-

isco, are tradesmen and become too

heir trades. Some are those who shoo-

or carried to the office keepers,

n San Francisco Directory and you will

ical Institutes in it, but you will find

ptions to it. Look at the Directory

The only medical institute in it

it will cost you nothing, and may save

; for, an advertising physician in eight

e bogus, there is no safety in trusting

ll. You know what they are,

ot deceive people by exhibiting bogus

pretended patients' letters, etc. Be-

y persons who may call at his office of

evidence that he proposes to cure.

GIBBON, M.R.C.S., registered, corner

ks Francisco. Post Office Box 1,957.

O PUT BOX 1,957 ON THE LETTER

RE.

ents will please inform DR. GIBBON

ddress or visit in the Daily Oregonian

ly6dpt

NESS CHANGES.

olution Notice.

ERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING

lip Saunders and S. S. Bailey in the

Old Alders, but Bryant and First, is

Mr. Saunders having sold his interest

ney, and the business will be after be

LEY & PLUMLY, who will pay all de

house after the 1st of October.

PHILIP SAUNDERS,

S. S. BAILEY.

tion of Copartnership.

NERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING

S. Woodcock in Wilsonville in the Gro-

er the firm name of Woodcock & Wil-

solved by mutual consent. All accounts

will be paid to E. C. WOODCOCK, who

ll liabilities against said firm.

E. C. WOODCOCK.

DANIEL WILSON.

ll be continued at the old stand by E.

who thanking his patrons for past

ntinuance of the same.

12, 1871. 12ld3w

EWS FROM CHICAGO!

RAPIDLY PROGRESSING AND ALL

s going ahead so I call the attention to

RT, COM'S

BERLIN STORE,

rect, bet. Morrison and Yamhill,

ned from the East with one of the Larg-

est Stocks of

ney Goods,

ilian Cassimeres, Clothing,

ENTS' HATS,

AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

S' FURNISHING GOODS, AND FURS

kind; also a Good Stock of

OF all descriptions,

SPECTACLES to suit all eyes.

ghest Price Paid for all kinds of Furs. 27d3m

Notice.

OLDERS OF THE MASONIC BUILD-

ding of Portland are hereby notified

assessment (5% of 25 per cent., the

ther Capital Stock of the Association,

efore December 10th, 1871. That the

of the Stockholders will be held on

in December next, at which meeting

ders so paid Certificates of Stock will

. That Certificates of Stock will be

ayment of final assessment until De-

at the Secretary's office, No. 102 Front

Certificates will be issued from the 10th to

Dec.

Board of Directors.

J. L. ATKINSON, Secretary.

TER SALOON,

, but Oak and Pine,

RST-CLASS LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

n ELEGANT FREELAN'S BILLIARD

onstantly found. Everything New,

lent Order. Give us a Call.

E. ROUCH,

GEO. A. MELOCH,

Late of American Exchange Saloon.

EMOVAL.

M. A. WINNE

D HER DRESSMAKING RE-

to the Brick Building on the North

ington st., bet. Fifth and

w2dtm

AN. FRIDACH,

LLINERY & DRY GOODS

STORE,

3 FIRST STREET,

posite the Postoffice. dtf

D RAW LINSEED OIL

n Bbls. and Cases.

GEO. L. STORY,

45 Front street.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1871. NO. 224

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with that excellent taste that characterizes her writings, once expressed her opinion that the most interesting district of every country and that which exhibits the varied beauties of natural scenery in greatest perfection, is that where the mountains sink down upon the champaign or more level land. Nowhere will this remark apply more perfectly than in many parts of Oregon. Take, for instance, Yamhill county. See what a variety of natural scenery is there presented. The person who ascends one of the hills or ridges running down from the mountains toward the level land, and reaches a spot whence a favorable view can be obtained, exhibiting a prospect spread out on all sides, will feel within him the sentiment which Wordsworth expressed in a similar situation:—

"Glory beyond all glory ever seen
By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!"

Many visitors have recently seen the beauties of the west side counties of the Willamet valley; and their united testimony is that in no part of the world have they observed natural scenery so perfect and so enchanting.

The *Bulletin* says of Gov. Grover that he was minded to release Matt. Bledsoe from the penitentiary, but that he first set afloat a hint of it, so as to sound public sentiment on the matter, but, having discovered that it would not be popular he presently caused a report to appear that he had never entertained such design. This is so, like our Governor that it may be well be taken as true. He knows as well as another the art of Ulysses of old,—*Sparsere ambiguas voces*,—to scatter doubtful reports and fool the public. Bacon, in his essay "Of Simulation and Dissimulation" mentions those who seem to have "an openness and frankness of dealing and a name of certainty and veracity; but then they were like horses well managed, for they could tell passing well when to stop to turn, and at such times when they thought the case indeed required dissimulation, it then they used it, it came to pass *that the former opinion, spread abroad, of their good faith and clearness of dealing, made them almost invisible.*" Here is wisdom which will always have application.

The Mayor of Lexington, Ky., with the City Clerk, the Chief of Police and his deputy, the Captain of the night watch, and one policeman have been arrested by the U. S. Marshal, indicted by the grand jury, and placed under bail for complicity in the election riots in that city in September last, wherein several persons, chiefly colored men, lost their lives. Some of the rebel Hotspurs are greatly excited over the event, and talk loudly of resorting to violence in opposing the mandates of the U. S. District Court. Their friends and brethren tried that game a few years ago, but found that it would not work. Perhaps the best thing these men, whom the *Journal* says "are all Democrats," can do, is to attend to their own business hereafter on election day, and let peaceable, good citizens attend to theirs.

There being no barrier to a Russian Prince marrying a Plebeian, the Grand Duke Alexis is free to marry any American girl he may win. In this respect, although only a Prince, he is the full equal of an American unmarried full-fledged sovereign. Wonder how many girls of the period will set their caps for him? He's nice and romantic the wedding cards will read.

Time brings many curious things to light. Happens too great for fiction to depict are becoming every day, common-place truths. A tragedy recently revealed in Sublette, Ill., although replete with atrocity, has attracted but little attention, the public mind being occupied with the terrible incidents of the conflagrations in the Northwest. A family by the name of Bee lived in Sublette; a year ago the father disappeared, and the rest of the family removed. A few days ago two men were digging a well in the grounds of the former Bee homestead, when they unearthed the dead body of a man which was recognized as that of the elder Bee. Investigations were commenced, which have resulted in the arrest of young Bee, a lad, who confesses that he shot his father through the head and then buried the body. For a year he kept the terrible secret, and, but for the singular discovery of the evidence of the unnatural crime, the parricide would doubtless have continued to be the sole and unsuspected depository of the knowledge of a damnable crime.

To excel in farming, as in anything else, requires great labor. And this labor must be directed by intelligence and foresight. There is no adequate reason or excuse for the scarcity of oats, potatoes, etc., in Oregon. The simple fact is that these crops were not put in well enough or largely enough last spring. A good crop will not come unless labor is bestowed to get it. The old poet says: *Pater ipse colendi haud facilem esse viam voluit*; which Dryden thus translates:

"The Father of our race Himself decreed
That culture shall be hard."

And when we try to escape from these conditions and to make culture easy, the result is a poor showing at harvest.

Col. John W. Forney, in his "Personal Recollections," mentions the negro dialect which so generally characterized the speech of the public men of the South before the war. Henry Clay's speaking, he says, was strongly marked by it. James M. Mason, of Virginia, seemed to delight in the African accent. But there was no better specimen than the late Thomas A. Bayley, for many years the Representative in Congress of the Accomac district. He was a man of considerable force and education, and I can easily recall his tall form, his expressive face and ringing voice, as, spectacles on nose, he would address the 'Mr. Speakah,' and refer to the honorable member who had just had the 'flo.' Keitt, of South Carolina, had the same accent and pronunciation. So, too, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, and Howell Cobb, of Georgia. All these men, and most of the former leaders of opinion in the South, are in their graves; but Toombs, Stephens, Henry A. Wise, Bocock, John Forsyth and Jeff. Davis still live as warnings, if not as examples."

The Democratic press is worrying no little about what it calls "martial law" in the Southern States. This bait doubtless is intended for Democratic flats. The President has no more authority to declare martial law, in the South or anywhere else, than he has to hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree. The anti-Kuklux law authorizes him to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which he has done in nine counties in South Carolina with salutary results; but this is a very different thing from martial law, which is the suspension of all law except the will of the military commander. In the counties of South Carolina mentioned above, civil law is still in force, and the authority of the State Courts is not lessened except in one particular—their process will not release a man arrested by United States officers for an offense against the United States statute.

In a recent number of his paper Theodore Tilton ridicules Presbyterians and Episcopalians, objects to the appointment of public fast days, and gives the general impression that he condemns now, as he has done from time to time, all other religious denominations. In fact, the only things in which that person has any faith are Victoria Woodhull and Internationalism, two birds of pretty much the same feather.

In a Friday evening "lecture room talk," Henry Ward Beecher urged his hearers to pray for the sufferers of Chicago and the Northwest, adding: "I know a skeptic would say, 'send them flour and clothes, and throw in the prayers if you want to—they won't do much good.' Probably such prayers as he would make wouldn't do much good. I believe in prayer when we have done all beside. God does answer prayers. How? I don't know how, but I believe there is a channel through which flows the richest consolations, and which is opened by sincere, loving prayer. Those who give by faith give liberally as well as generously, and the sight of a whole nation giving for suffering that is not seen is sublime; it is one of the signs of the latter-day glory."

James Parton thinks it is safe to disregard the traditions that Mrs. Washington was a little tart in her temper, and occasionally favored the General with a nocturnal discourse, the only style of female lecturing known to her day. He adds, however, that great housekeepers are not, usually, noted for amiability of disposition, and ladies whose husbands are very famous are apt to be overrun with company, which is not conducive to domestic peace.

Victoria C. Woodhull in a recent issue of her paper makes some remarks on the subject of Chastity. We quote this:

[illegible] virtue, as it [illegible] crime against nature—

feeding life's flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies.

It is peevish, proud and made of self-love, the most loathed artichoke in the garden. It is either want of capacity or opportunity, want of a heart or a bigoted prejudice; or else a mere sham or pretense, a cover for the grossest crimes against the body.

The spirit of all this bears so close a resemblance to the utterances of the foul and lascivious tempter in Milton's "Comus," that it is worth while to quote for the sake of the parallel. Comus, in the fable, was the son of Bacchus and Circe. Like the Woodhull, he thought Chastity was "a crime against nature," and all praises of Chastity he brushed aside with the expression:

This is rather moral babble, and direct
Against the canon laws of our foundation.

So when he met the benighted Lady in the deep wood, he began with those glozing temptations, exactly in the spirit of those of Woodhull, above:

O, foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To these budge doctors of the stoic fur,
And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
Beauty is Nature's coin; must not be hoarded,
But must be current, and the good thereof
Consists in mutual and partaken bliss,
Unsavory in the enjoyment of itself.
If it be homely features to keep home,
They had their name thence: coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the housewife's wool.
What need vermeil-tinctured lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?
There was another meaning to these gifts;
Thick, what and be advised, you are but young yet.

The reply of the Lady might well be quoted for those who think Chastity "a crime against nature":

Hence with the browed enchantments, foul deceiver!
Wouldst thou thrust forth to entrap me here
With liquorish baits fit to ensnare a brute?

And the Lady's brother, in another part of the wood, trusting that his lost sister would not come to harm, thus consoled himself:

So, dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.

It is clear enough that Woodhull has no notion of the "high mystery" of Chastity. Catch her "praising lean and shallow abstinence" [illegible] together with a long line of paramours, all "honeying and making love over the nasty sty," as Hamlet expresses it. Those who have an interest in the "woman movement," so-called, could do their cause no service equal to that of discountenancing and casting out of their circle this bawd, this sorceress, this Circe, whose foul doctrines would transmute men and women into worse than grovelling swine.

SYMPATHY AND DEEDS.—Sometimes these get widely separated in this great world. Sympathy is easy and cheap. Deeds cost time, and effort, and money. To say to a needy and deserving applicant "be ye warmed," or "be ye filled," takes but a breath. To warm them with clothing and fill them with food, takes brain work, and heart work, and hand work united. The feeling which does not clothe itself with a corresponding deed soon dies out of the heart for want of action, while the deed recruits upon the smothered nature, and gives new force and power to the emotion itself. The spring which waters a meadow and supplies a house-hold with its drink, becomes a stagnant and useless pool the moment you dam up its gushing outflow and man and beast turn alike away from its green and poisonous waters. So a heart gushing with sympathy, if restricted and impaired so that it cannot or does not express itself in corresponding deeds, becomes itself dead, and loses the power, at length, of imparting to others a joy which it does not itself possess. Let blossoming sympathy ripen into deeds of generosity, and you should be like a living tree, giving daily of your own life for the life of others.

A FINAL CHAPTER OF THE WISCONSIN HORRORS.

THE FIERY SIEGE—DESPERATE BATTLING—A NIGHT OF CLOUD AND FIRE—FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE—A VISION OF SUDDEN DEATH.

We have already published from the New York *Tribune* the fearful story of the calamity at Peshtego. From corrospondence of the same paper we take another chapter which gives a history of horrors experienced at other places:

BUCKLEY, Wis., Oct. 27.—I have told you of a part of the drama enacted at Peshtego, and along the western shore. But when the fire fell upon the unhappy people of Rosiere, who had long been in bed, reckless of the lurking fires which, outlined by the inky night, filled the air with lurid threatening, wholesale death; supplemented the work of destruction. The suffocating breath of the tornado warned them, at last, that the struggle was now an extreme one, with life instead of property as the stake. The women were rapidly hurried into wells and cellars, and sought shelter in the clearing. At first the roaring blaze, thundering like immeasurable cataracts among the tree-tops, and only now and then sweeping down, admitted of something like defense, but in a moment a great glare overspread the clearings, hiding everything from the imprisoned wretches. Presently a hail of fire, mingled with electrical currents, fell among the sufferers, and the ground in an instant was littered with dead. The rain, for it was a literal rain, poured down an incessant stream of hot, scorching flame and embers that cut like burning sand, and human life withered like snow before the terrific flood. There was no darkness now; those who had eyes to see could penetrate the fervid air only a step at a time with face and neck smothered in wetted blankets. In this way a few cool heads really did escape; others made for the woods, others for the wells, and between these divergent places of refuge many—to their own inexpressible amazement—were saved. There were those who, kneeling devoutly, met death with a superstitious fortitude. There were others, in whose dead hands the ignoble savings of past parsimony lingered. Women, conscious of the terrible danger, actually took time to snatch gew-gaws, which were afterward found in their pockets. The dead fell in groups; the wounded, painfully crawling on hands and knees, with faces pressed into the ground—came upon their dead neighbors, and with roasting flesh and naked bodies finally dragged their forms into the unutterable relief of temporary and timely oblivion.

After the fire fell from the tree-tops all attempt at battling or escape was fruitless; those only survived who fled far enough when the first shafts of flame penetrated the clearings. Wherever the hurricane darted its fiery breath the air was transformed into an electric current of fervid heat. In the whole conflagration, covering hundreds of miles, that one marvelous thing was noticed. There seemed no beginning to the flames; the house you had just stepped from, on turning to look you would find a mass of fire; a ground swell of flame poured itself along the cleared bare ground. The impregnated air played in currents and counter-currents with incredible force and velocity. One blast, in the face stunned a man into almost instant death. There were those who, encountering less severe blasts, where the timber partially broke their headway, lived long enough to explain the singular experience: but none of them can be found.

When the dull light of morning came, the bodies lay withered and breathless among their ruined homes. A double darkness seemed to come with day; during the night a rarified atmosphere covered the clearings, ten-fold brighter and more radiant than day; and the yellow sunlight, breaking through clouds and blackened branches, intensified the feeble contrast. The marks of the fire varied singularly; in some cases the victims were found with patches of flesh stripped off to the bone, in others an unearthly pallor had followed the fiery breath, as though the blood had dried up in the fierce heat and the cuticle bleached to a leper-like transparent parchment. In other faces, the glaring eyes and inflamed cheeks seemed to have reflected the coloring of the tempest. Even the veils did not guarantee protection; the flames shot down in slender darts, and literally stilled the huddled masses. Hollow and house-top were alike to the whirling hurricane, and life was secure only by an accident. Some of the corpses were headless, the light hair, catching the swaying currents, would burn to the scalp, and never stop till the neck was eaten away. Some lay with the limbs eaten to the untouched bodies, hideous trunks, naked and scorched beyond recognition. Others lay uncared, smiling, with gentle eyes upturned to the lowering heavens, while others, with dreadfully burned arms and legs, thrust their parched mouths deep into the raging sea of sand, and smothered in the fire.

Most of the dead as far up as Brussels were grown people, generally men. Some women and children were also recognized, but there are probably 100 that never can be accounted for.

Further on in the track of flame toward Ahnapee, a remote and obscure Bohemian hamlet of 11 houses perished mysteriously in the whirlwind, and 44 dead bodies marked the spot where the day before a dozen cheerful homes enlivened the forest highway. It is not difficult to guess how that these people perished. The situation was very like that at Rosiere and the whole ravaged township of Brussels, comfortable buildings back from the roads, and clearings spreading out on either hand. The first tongue of flame lapping as elsewhere over the tree-tops would fasten on the homestead, and then the hideous incubus in dumb shame, the language of their adopted land is yet an unknown tongue to them. So the ashes of 44 are added to the catacomb. From all the thriving population of the two townships of the day before, on Monday but 400 people could be found out of one thousand. Four accidentally preserved loaves maintained them until relief came upon the scene, but the sufferings meantime were harrowing. Every conceivable agony of burning had been inflicted on the survivors, and their wounds gaped undressed and quivering in the bitter October air. Because but 400 people appeared after the fire, it is not to be inferred that the remaining 600 were burned; how many of them are burned can never be known, but fully 200 are lost to the settlement by the calamity. The dead disposed of, an almost equally terrible spectacle of animal destruction cumbers the roads and fields. No cattle, horses, swine, chickens, or, in short, any domestic creatures, were saved from the flames; dogs, howling piteously, made from their master's to the woods, but, overtaken by the fleeter flames, fell as though shot, with glistening eyes and protruding tongues. Even the many-lived tabby found all her lives too few and her usual fleetness of little avail against the air currents. Darting for that universal retreat of bucolic tubs, the trees, these innocent creatures, scorched and howling with pain, tore madly about, unwhiskered and frequently mere animated tufts of fire. Fowls running fleetly, with heads grotesquely down, would suddenly receive a stroke and topple over into unpremeditated roasts. Droves of sheep, hardy as chamois, with one side burned to the hide, lay thick on every farm, while all manner of living things shared the same fiery taking off. By Tuesday morning the more pressing necessities of these lower townships were supplied by hasty and zealous charity from Green Bay, and the bewildered people were made with difficulty to understand that this is not a country where men look unmoved upon the sufferings and misfortunes of their neighbors. For days those who had been less seriously damaged turned out with teams to haul provisions for the victims, and in good time a more settled feeling was brought about among the forlorn community.

THE LAST HAMLET THAT FOUGHT THE FIRE—A VILLAGE OF COWARDS AND THREE BRAVE MEN—PANIC AND CONFUSION—TRUE HEROES—A FAITHFUL DOG.

ABNAPEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—My pilgrimage toward "Death's Door" ended in the north among the same terrific evidences that marked the beginning in the neighborhood of Green Bay. The waste and ruin that depopulated the western shore were fully matched by the elaborate and finished picture of devastation presented on the entire peninsula. The loss of life, though not so great in the aggregate, was fully equal in proportion, and almost eclipsed the first in circumstantial horror. The evidences of destruction, though very similar in the main, were by no means unvarying or monotonous. From the desolated in the Northern Neck the horror is [illegible] and horribly picturesque. Volumes could not tell the awful significance of these ravaged acres; volumes cannot exhaust the dramatic terror and incident crowded into that wild Walpurgis night. When the picture of the awful catastrophe at Peshtego was thought complete, wan spectres stole in from the neighboring morasses to add more shuddering last touches to the lurid horror. So it is here. When the list of death is closed, new names are added, and when total seems complete new figures change the reckoning. Every mile of waste is alive with the unrecorded romance of individual heroism.

There are suggestive degrees of excess in this universal destruction; on the west shore, which abounded for the most part in light timber, pine, tamarack and cedar, it was not wonderful that an onset so terrific from combined fire and storm, should sweep through their slender trunks and branches, clearing all before it. They are not only overthrown, but almost entirely crumbled. On the peninsula, on the contrary, a noble growth of oak, maple-beech, and pine covered the land. The trees had withstood the tempests of years, yet in three minutes fell before the dreadful whirlwind of Sunday, and gigantic trunks and splintors now mark where they once stood. The roasting ground over almost the entire peninsula lies black and furrowed with the monstrous trunks that held the smoking acres, bound down, as it were, by black and corrugated ribs. Tiresome miles of incorrigible waste were passed, and the prospect spread out limitlessly, when the buck-board came to a halt on the edge of a clearing that the ashing eyes could hardly distinguish from the miles of abominable waste already traversed. Profound silence rested in the stagnant air—life seemed never to have had existence in the lonely corner. The smooth, powdery ground lay in alternate strips of white and red ashes, with here and there black squares where the buildings were, and reminding one horribly of a ghastly chessboard, whose last game had been between Life and Death, and where Life had been hopelessly checkmated.

Human annals do not surpass, in equal time and space, the immensity and intensity of suffering and death crowded into the meager epitome of one frightful hour. The scene of a thriving industry, and the home of nearly a hundred people, the place, though tainted with its terrible and pranquil vitality. The shingle mill, with its pendjutant industries, gave employment to the entire people, women and children dividing the easy labors of shingling and binding. There were but four buildings on the clearing—the mill, the general boarding house, a store, and the barn. Economy and convenience, curious to say, had dictated the selection of this remote spot. The timber inexhaustibly covered the place, and it was of unequaled quality; a lazy little stream meandering through the gourled roots and soft soil offered a supply of water, enough with artesian wells to drive the mill machinery. It was cheaper to work the great logs into marketable shape here, where they were right at hand, than establish the mills on the lake or bay and drag the immense timber over miles of wretched roads. The fiery experiences of the west shore—of the whole Northern Wisconsin, had been the experience of this wood-immersed hamlet. For weeks incessant, laborious battle had been waged night and day, reliefs of men, and even women, taking turns in the exhausting contest. It was hoped that all danger had passed when a wide belt, fully a mile deep, had been burned outward from the clearing. The serenity of assured safety had come upon the people when this black circumvallation was completed—on that fatal very night before the calamity. On that fatal Sunday morning the mill operations suspended, and the men who had homes in the neighboring towns of Big and Little Sturgeon made an early start through the woods. When night came some kindly providence detained them, and the massacre was so much less. The night came on tranquilly, the humid air gave grateful promise of coming rain, and the last lingering distrust was banished from the timidest inhabitant. Early in the night most of the little population in the hamlet were in-doors or in bed. It was still early when those casually astir outside saw a great glowing light shoot athwart the southern sky, and spreading rapidly west and northward, continued with dazzling brilliancy. Presently a slender column of fire shot forward, and, caught by a whirlwind, came plowing through the solid timber toward the mill. By this time the sleepers and all had rushed from the barrack in a wild, clamoring consternation.

Three brothers, Williamson, owned the mill, and had in the little colony mother, father, sisters, wives and children. Hastily charging the women to care for themselves, the brothers set about saving the property if possible. But before the hose could be brought to bear, the saving of life alone became the stake in the dreadful encounter. The brothers, as proprietors, seem for a time to have been full of calm, brave discretion, and with the full realization of the sudden danger in the first rush of the tornado, attempted systematic plans of preservation. The women were directed, as far as possible, to put on men's clothes throughout, as offering less chance for the fire to catch. So far as known not a woman heeded the advice. Had they done so their lives might not have been sacrificed on that ignoble pyre. Even if life had not been spared, the most revolting sights of the massacre would have been spared the heart-broken survivors. This was the last shred of coherent conduct among the frightened people. Swift whirling columns of flame had cut through the intervening timber, and fell voraciously on the light frame buildings. The whirlwind lashing the trees into fragments caught the fire in roaring surges, and flung it about in billowy waves among the tree tops. Slender tongues of fire falling from above played in malevolent currents across the clearing. A desperation of terror filled men, women, and children—a terror as natural as fatal, for, had common fortitude led the group, not a soul need have perished. With one impulse the frantic mass, battling and crowding, rushed to the potato patch. Here a rising ground was crowned by a shallow pit, not six feet around, and hardly, at the deepest part, two feet below the surface of the ground. Men now living, who came almost unscathed through the night of doom, tell how before the evil time, when the fires were raging about, this spot had been fixed on as a place of safety, because almost in the center of the clearing, with no inflammable matter near, it seemed to promise a breathing, in case of general conflagration. There had been constant jocosities and banter about this "center of salvation," and some one actually attempting to enlarge the cavity had been driven off by good-natured ridicule. Even as late as Saturday it had been used as a place of refuge notwithstanding, and when the actual danger came, the credulous mass remembered the delusive pit. If that fatal spot had not been, if the whimsical belief had not obtained a firm hold, there is not the slightest doubt but the 47 that perished would have escaped in the neighboring woods. Into that cramped place, crowding, thrusting, begging, cursing, imploring, praying, shrieking, men, children, and women elbowed and fought in the frenzy of a hideous desperation and terror. Not large enough to admit a dozen by the closest packing, nearly 50 wrestled and crowded in and about the fatal spot. With ostrich instinct in the abjectness of their unreasoning fear, men plowed their burning heads under the living pyre. An inextricable pyramid of bodies, in all sorts of conceivable postures, stood in the flame-swept place.

There were a few in this awful time that showed a marked character and dignity. The enlisted resolutely till the last chance to save his employer's property, and only when the futility of the effort and the danger to life became obvious, was his self-imposed duty resigned. A bit of romance tinges the glaring picture. His sweetheart was the relative of the mill owners, Miss Maggie Williamson, a girl it is said, of rare beauty and attraction. The young fellow, bright and cultured beyond his kind, regarded with favor and affection for many a mile round, had won her heart, and the two were to have been married. The girl with her kindred had fled to the potato patch, and here, suffocating with smoke, their garments in flames, and writhing in awful agony, the young fellow found the chief part of the people. He tried to scatter the infatuated group; with his hat pressed closely over his mouth and nostrils, he directed the group to break and take shelter in the edge of the timber. Hopeless! The roar of the hurricane, even the blood-curdling shrieks of the sufferers drowned his voice. He tried by main force to tear the hideous mass asunder, but the strength of a giant could not have broken the maddened clutch of the wretched sufferers. The group was immovably fixed to the fatal spot, and rose from burning sand a fiery Laocoon struggling, with the coiling flames. Merrill, hastily fetching [illegible] wetted blankets, threw them over the nearest sufferers, meantime shouting to them to break for the edge of the timber, not 20 steps away. Useless. With the skin hanging in shreds upon his hands and forehead, he carried water and poured it on the infatuated group, while the ignoble crowding went on madly among the swiftly roasting crowd. The tumultuous struggle had been from the first a loathsome, unreasoning fear; a moment's coolness, a moment's cessation of the frightful effort to wedge downward, would have given life to all. The time came, however, when the faithful Merrill, stripped almost of clothing and burned beyond recognition, had to give up the heroic effort, and plunging through the darting flames, dashed his burning body in the well. Earlier in the catastrophe a half dozen heavy sleepers had found tardiness their salvation from the potato patch, and they darted into the timber belt, which had been carefully burned out long before to keep the fire from the houses. Here, prone on the ground, they protected themselves while the mad blindness. The falling trees could be guarded against, but nothing could save from the encompassing fire in the clearings. One came, too, whose frail chance of life the meanest creature struggling in that hot pit would not have accepted, an old tottering half blind, trembling woman, [illegible] forgotten in the first rush, for when all came toward the potato patch it was filled with a swarming crowd thrown prone upon their faces in the shallow depths of the potato pit. Seven of her kindred writhed in that hideous knot. Passing on with decrepit step the venerable mother, whose 84 years had not worn out coolness and discretion, came upon a great bowlder near the edge of the timber. Climbing on this, although half suffocated, she covered her head with her skirts, and with clothes carefully tucked up from the running flames, kept for hours on the back of this unique salamander. The only son that came out of the fire with his life, it is said, did not forget his duty, and aided his mother to this forlorn refuge. Be that as it may, with a thick blanket well wetted over her body and her skirts out of reach of the hot incendiary sand, the brave old lady perched on that rock through the long night of agony, every shriek of her roasting kindred splitting her ears, and their burning bodies almost within reach of her helpless arms. Twice through the night she received succor, once from her son, who came up and wetted her covering, and once from the barn-master, Bush who also bathed her head and gave her cool water to drink. Through the whole unspeakable tragedy of piteous cowardice and this vein of simple fortitude and heroic endurance.

The mill blacksmith, Michael Adams, stands out as though of almost antique mold. He was a man of gigantic figure and grave, rough reserve. When the danger came, he gathered his three children and baby in his great strong arms, and with his wife strode to the center of the clearing, where he calmly placed them on wetted blankets, and, covering them with his coat, quietly brought water in buckets and saturated the frail protection. The flames hissed and roared about him, but he never desisted. Resisting the hot torrents with wonderful endurance, and even when his hair was ablaze, his hands fleshless, and the coals eating into his flesh, continued his efforts for wife and child. The young engineer and the barn-master shouted to him to fly to the woods. He seemed to hear them, but calmly shaking his head remained at his post. As his strength and sight began to fail, he looked with unutterable yearning toward the helpless group of his feet then glanced anxiously toward the woods. Whether he saw that there was the better chance of safety can never be known; he reeled suddenly, and dropped like a shot in his tracks. When help came to that group the next day, an unscarred babe lay in the arms of its dead mother, the father's arm about both. They were, of course, all dead, but the father alone, with one arm burned off, was unrecognizable save by his giant frame. Even the dog that howled, smothering in the hot air and kept in an ecstasy of restless motion to prevent being roasted on the hot sands, seemed impressed by this man's devotion. Wagging delirious inquiry with his tail, and interjecting sharp barks, he seemed to plead with his obdurate master. Hopeless of recognition, then he would poke his nose under the wet blankets, and after a thorough cooling, emerge dejectedly as though deprecating the weakness while his master stood exposed. Sands growing hotter and hotter, the forbearing brute made for the woods, but in mid-career, and almost in the performance of a jig—his legs were kept moving as briskly to keep his feet from burning—he turned longingly as if reminding the man that this was the way to safety. No heed was paid him, and with painful limbs and piteous whines he returned, and settling his feet on the blanket, stared eagerly at his master. His poor singed body was found in that attitude of love and duty.

At the well, which stood nearest the house, a wretched group had taken refuge—not only at, but in it. Six people flung themselves into this last resort, counting confidently on it as a place of security. Finally, when crippled by the fire, and exhausted by its long efforts, the young Merrill threw himself into that crowded pit also, the place was packed. Even here his presence of mind was all that saved a life where life had very little chance. The frail wooden curbing above the mouth had taken fire, and the flames began to run downward fiercely. The paralyzed group dared not put out their heads, lest the flames should smother them. But Merrill, without an instant's hesitation, uprose and flung the dangerous thing away, and the barn-master, hovering about the edge of the woods, presently refreshed the smothered victims by a bucketful of water. The well was notwithstanding a place of death. The flames, sweeping savagely over the clearing, lurched and spit down hatefully into the crowed pit, and soon the steady blaze from within indicated the fate of its inmates. Merrill still held his mind, and resisted the flames. In this he was aided by Bush, who helped him to his final deliverance. He aided all who would listen to him manfully, and to him the few this were saved, in a large measure, owe their lives. He brought water from the creek to aid the group on the potato patch, and kept the sheltering blankets saturated as [illegible] as he dared venture inside the line of fire. On the contrary, the ceaseless dash of trees breaking trunks and splintered branches were so terrific, mingled with volumes of flame in the tree tops, that the great part of the people preferred to risk the dangers of the open ground. But the thick wood had its security, and with care the people that lay down near the edge found themselves when the frightful morning came, substantially uninjured.

Here the climax comes; the tragedy is complete in this one terrific picture; the light of the next day revealed only the machinery of the horrid masterpiece. The red glare of night had changed into the bleak dawn, and the dawn had changed into high noon before a helpful hand broke into the black Golgotha. The barn-master Bush, when silence had fallen upon the place an hour or two before dawn, took a horse and attempted to make his way to Little Sturgeon; as well try to ride through a stone wall. Leaving his horse behind he struggled by the bright light of the burning pines, and after incalculable trouble in the way and out of the way, some time about daylight he came upon the ruins of a lumber man's cabin, which by the regular path was not more than two miles from the mill. He had been hours in reaching it, and, worn out by the labors and agony of the night, he sat down to rest. Presently the owner came, and together the two men started back to the settlement. They came first to the well. Merrill, apparently quite dead, was taken out first. Six more came after, all dead, save a child, crowded below its mother at the bottom. Merrill soon gave feeble evidence of life, and was cared for at once. Bush ran to the store to aid the old woman; the blankets were rolled away. The stone was bare, and no vestige of Mrs. Williams could be found. Then they came upon the pit. An indistinguishable heap of arms, legs, and bodies, perfectly still and wholly naked, was all that remained of the mass that came there in abundant life a few hours before. They were all dead, and few of them recognizable. Seven Williamsons perished in the group, among others the young girl, whose long black hair was found clutched in masses in her unclaimed hands.

The darkness of a new night threw a pitying veil over the scene when the first relief from outside had succeeded in cutting a way through the [illegible] began next morning, and 59 were accounted for in the fatal clearing. The venerable mother was found on the road to Big Sturgeon the day after her terrible exposure, very feeble and worn out. She was tenderly cared for there is in fair way to [illegible] husband laid his gray hairs was grieved [illegible] her whole kindred in the terrible holocaust; her whole kindred passed away in the ravages of that deadly night. To this day the woods are not clear of their dead. Bodies in every stage of decay are constantly brought in by the committees, and until that is ended the grand total can only be a matter of conjecture.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

THE PERSECUTION OF "THE SAINTS" FROM A FEMALE POINT OF VIEW—MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED.

Grace Greenwood's letter (Salt Lake City, October 20) to the N. Y. Times.

A few days ago we drove out to Camp Douglas, which was a grand position close up against the mountains, and commanding the town. The late reinforcements sent on in view of the situation, (the United States, after many feints and false alarms, closing with polygamic theocracy in a very busy gave to this fine military position a very busy and belligerent air. The barracks seem full, and there are several companies encamped on the first bench. What a magnificent mark for artillery would the great Tabernacle be from here. It seems to me that a good, moral, monogamous mortar would almost open upon it of itself. But I don't believe that any of those mighty engines of a

The Falling of the Leaves.

The autumn days are here,
And the trees are brown and sere,
And I hear the sighs of sadness that a girlish bosom heaves;
And I mark the beetle blood,
That is brightening for the bomb,
And I know her strength is waning with the falling of the leaves.

It is hard for one so fair,
Who hath never known a care,
Nor love that hath departed, nor friendship that deceives,
To leave this world so bright,
For the gloomy shades of night,
And to tread the shadowy valley amid the falling of the leaves.

Hushed is the sound of mirth,
As she shivers by the hearth,
In the cool and frosty morning and the damp and chilly eves;
As she shudders at the knell
Of the schoolmate loved so well;
For the young are falling round us like the falling of the leaves.

With the gentle art of love
I would lead her thoughts above,
And bid her trust the Saviour when her tender bosom grieves;
But still with gasping breath,
She shrinks from gloomy Death,
While fast her tears are falling at the falling of the leaves.

Oh, pray for her, kind hearts,
That peace, ere she departs,
May gently fall upon her: not Death alone bereaves!
Oh, well may we despair,
If the innocent and fair
Fall with a troubled spirit, with the falling of the leaves!

Life's Pity.

I think the pity of this life is love;
For though my vessel's building into life,
Kissed by the love-beams of the glowing sun,
Wrote his fond gaze with her pure tender eyes,
Filled with the rapture of a god surprise
That from his light her glory shall be won;
Yet when into her very heart he sighs,
Behold! she puts away her life—and dies!

I think the pity of this life is love;
Because to me but little joy has come
Of all that most I hoped would make life's sum;
For though the perfumed seasons come and go,
The spring birds warble, e'en the rivers flow
To meet some love that to their own doth run,
My bud of love hath bloomed to other eyes,
And I am left—to sadness and to sighs.
Where we would tread—but where, alas! we fall
With a shadow over past recall.

We seek for gold, we wear the dress that shines,
Then—if we may not turn our hearts above—
I know the pity of this life is love.

General Crook.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT HIM IN ARIZONA.

It is pretty generally understood, says the *Arizona Miner*, that General Crook is by no means partial to fine clothes, and should he happen to possess a fine broadcloth coat he would be quite as likely to have it cut up and shaped into a saddle blanket and placed on the back of his steed as apply it to the use for which it was intended. The General feels perfectly happy while among the mountains, where neither silk nor broadcloth meets his eye. There he is to be found incarcerated in a pair of villainous cowhide boots, canvas pantaloons duly stained about the knees, and woolen shirt and blouse. This habit, so far removed from shoulder straps, stars, gold buttons, etc.—the idea which the former commanders in Arizona have left of a General—has brought General Crook face to face with many novel specimens of the *genus homo*, Man, naturally inverted, who have met his command from time to time and were anxious to learn something of the new commander, sought out the quietest looking citizen they could find in the expedition, with a view of having the General pointed out, and invariably pounced upon the General himself. This was precisely the case with a soldier, somewhere in the vicinity of Ash Creek, who, with a few others, was procuring a load of firewood at a point several miles from his camp. The General was then en route from Camp Verde to Prescott in company with his Field Adjutant, Field Quartermaster and two enlisted men. At this point he dismounted to fix a buckle or arrange a strap, instructing his Adjutant, meanwhile, to write a dispatch to be forwarded somewhere immediately. The soldier to whom we have referred now approached the party, and walking up to the General, who was seated astride a rock and hammering upon the rebellious buckle at a lively rate, greeted him:

"Hay! By you from Verde?"

"I believe he has, General."

"Look o' here," said the soldier, throwing the weight of his body on one leg and resting his elbow on the General's shoulder, "I'm'pose you have seen 'im?"

"Yes, I have seen him," replied the General.

"They say he's a hell of a fellow," said the soldier, "that he's none of them paper collar dudes that shove a fellow up for looking at 'em."

"Yes, that is what they say of him," said the General.

"Now, look o'here," added the soldier, "they say he can go two weeks without eatin' no grub; and I'll be cussed if I believe Crook or any other man can do it; and I don't think that he's the man they make him out nohow."

The conversation was here interrupted by the Adjutant, who approached, saluted the General and reported: "General, the dispatch is ready."

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that that soldier's face, in the lapse of a single second, assumed all the colors of the rainbow. He sprang to his feet, reached his wagon at a break-neck speed, mounted and hurried from the spot the very picture of hopeless discomfiture.

Many other incidents of a similar nature, and hardly less ludicrous have resulted from the General's unassuming demeanor, since his arrival in Arizona.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—A London paper makes a comparison between England and France on the subject of drunkenness. It says that since the time of Henri Mayeur and his Bohemians the vice of intoxication has made mark and deplorable strides in France. The prodigious multiplication of bishops, and the systematic adulteration of wine, have, in Paris at least, taught the working classes the pernicious custom of what in England is termed "boozing." A French sot was formerly a monstrosity; the manners of the later day have made the type of the toper a common one. Moreover, the means—it is nothing less than mania—for the studying and poisoning beverage called absinthe has made terrific inroads on the sobriety of the population, and among workmen and soldiers in particular the craving halts little short of the proportions of a pestilence.

England is not, perhaps, the most drunken country in the world, but very few surpass it in proneness to the consumption of the most fiery stimulants. There is more intoxication to be seen in the course of an hour in London, Dublin, Liverpool or Glasgow, than two whole days would disclose in any of the great Atlantic cities. By their fondness of brandy, the Russians, peasantry, the Danes and the Swedes, would horrify a temperance lecturer; yet it must be owned that neither in Russia, Denmark nor Sweden are drinking habits productive of the misery, the vice and the crime which are their sure attendants in England. The Germans drink beer from morning till night, and drink a fair proportion of wine and ardent spirits into the bargain; nevertheless drunkenness is by no means a marked feature in the German character.

The English paper from which we quote these remarks, adds this inquiry: "How is it, why is it, that the English race should defy all other surrounding races to rival it in the worship of Bacchus?"

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—A man finds he cannot make his way in the world without honesty; so that, although his father's example may do much, he has to depend upon his own exertions; he must work, he must be honest, or he cannot attain to an enviable rank. But the tender soothings of a mother, her sympathy, her devotedness, her forgiving temper all this sinks deep in a child's heart, and let him wander ever so wide, let him err, or let him lead a life of virtue, the remembrance of all this comes like a holy calm over his heart, and he weeps that he has offended her, or he rejoices that he has listened to her disinterested, gentle admonition.

Wendell Phillips on "Changes in our Government."

In a recent speech at Boston, Wendell Phillips thus referred to some changes which he said are going on in the practical administration of our Government:

We are hardly aware of the changes that are taking place about us. Our children will understand distinctly. There is a large class, many of our German fellow-citizens, who advocate the abolition of the Presidency. Thoughtful men in that class doubtless perceive what the ordinary passer-by does not recognize, that we are daily abolishing the Presidency; that the movement of the country for fifty years has been toward the abolition of the Presidency. You see this tendency in a variety of circumstances. When we were first a government the greatest men among us were chosen Presidents, named for Presidents. Both the Adamses, John and Sam, Rufus King, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Cotesworth Pinckney, Marshall and Madison, and Jefferson, of Virginia. And in their day, Jefferson and Madison ran their party. They were the inspiring souls and the guiding hands. To-day the party runs Franklin Pierce and Buchanan. We do not think of putting forward a first rate man for the Presidency. We have not had one for forty years. [Laughter and applause.] It would be idle for a first rate man to attempt to be President. The function suits the third rate men and has dropped into their hands. The President, as a great substantive, essential institution, went out with Andrew Jackson. He was the last of the Presidents in regular succession. We have had one great man since—Abraham Lincoln—but he is an exception in the line. And, as in all transition periods of government, now and then a President resists the tendency. Kings of England have been dying out for a century, until at last Victoria reigns, but she doesn't rule. She is an ornamental part of the Constitution. George the III. and James the II. resisted this tendency to abolish the throne. Andrew Johnson ran his chance; would have been bloodshed in the streets, but the attempt happening to come from a fifth-rate man, only damaged the country without creating any real ripple in the gradual decline of the office. And you see this abolition of the Presidency not only in the fact that third-rate men alone are spoken of for the office, but in another point—in the fact that the State delegation have taken away the patronage from the President. Once that slate was made up at Washington that stretched from Maine to Georgia. To-day each State delegation makes up a slate and imposes it on the President. He does not attempt to break it. And if the President becomes too obstreperous, we put him under guardianship, as George III. was put under guardianship when he became mad. Andrew Johnson ran wild; we put him under guardianship. We made the Senate his guardian by the tenure-of-office bill.

A Remarkable Young Man.

Justin McCarthy, in one of his recent review articles, writes:

Ten years ago the marquis of Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, was a very poor young man. The younger son of an immensely wealthy father, he had offended his father by marrying a brilliant and gifted young lady whose position, although very good, did not qualify her to rank with the great house of Salisbury. She was the daughter of the late Judge Alderson. Lord Robert Cecil was a member of the House of Commons. He accepted the exclusion from his father's favor right manfully, and took to literature for a living. He was a young man of brilliants, high culture, and a marvelously bitter tongue. I believe that among other accomplishments he learned, for a while, the meaning of poverty, and perhaps the knowledge soured it, it strengthened him. He wrote for the London *Quarterly Review* and other publications, and lived a hard, lonely life. He was the most extreme of tories, and in the House his sardonic wit and the cruel sarcasm of his unsparing tongue made him many enemies. Yet the young man had great qualities. He was no sham. A tory, he distrusted and despised his leader, Disraeli. The *Quarterly Review* is the great organ of toryism: but it suddenly became remarkable for the bitterness and vehemence of its attacks on Mr. Disraeli. Everybody knew the attack came from the acrid pen of Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Disraeli openly complained in the House of his fonsive in lines against him from one of his colleagues. Robert was grossly offended to Gladstone; but when the fury partly endeavored to insult and cry down John Stuart Mill, Lord Robert loudly expressed his contempt and disgust for such tactics, and declared his party would stand disgraced in the eyes of the world if they thus conducted themselves toward so powerful and so illustrious an opponent. Lord Robert was, and is, a very effective speaker, talking in short, sharp, biting sentences, alive with sarcasm, and effective illustration. He talks in fact, *Saturday Review* articles, and he used to write for the *Saturday Review*. Suddenly his elder brother died without issue, and Lord Robert became Viscount Cranborne. Then his father died, and the poor young man became all at once rich and marquis of Salisbury. He took office with Disraeli; became Secretary for India, and developed at once not merely great administrative abilities, but high and noble principles of administration, which drew forth the cordial praise of such opponents as Gladstone and Bright. But being a sincere opponent of an extended franchise, he would not go in with Disraeli in turning reformer for office sake. He resigned his place, and has since been a free lance. His elevation to the quiet dullness of the House of Lords, where he can seldom indulge his talent as a debater and his caustic tongue, has been, in one sense, a great misfortune to him. But keep your eyes on him; he is by far the ablest, keenest, bitterest, truest of all the rising advocates of toryism. He is a sort of aristocratic Coriolanus, who would not flatter Joye for his power to thunder. He is still a young man, tall, gaunt, awkward, shabbily dressed, with aquiline nose, and great dark beard and mustache, looking more like a Jewish vendor of old clothes than a great tory nobleman.

ARTIFICIAL JEWEL.—Art is made to rival nature in many ways, and in no instance more remarkably than in the imitations of all kinds of gems. This form of industry is now practised in almost every country of Europe, but probably to a greater extent in Paris than anywhere else. Great is the demand for false diamonds alone, and correspondingly great is the supply. These imitations were the subject of a recent article in a London journal. There are many processes, but all result in the production of what is called crystal water, which, hardened and cut, is a perfect counterfeit. Worn it may be by a young lady at her first ball, and dazzling all eyes by its scintillations, it is not known to them to be a composition of white sand, treated with hydrochloric acid, calcined potash, borax and arsenic. Add to the paste, which is the basis of this, a little oxide of cobalt, and we have the *jac families* of a great-grandmother's prized collection of sapphires. Or mix with the colorless material a little antimony and purple of cassius, and there is a topaz before us. Would we obtain the emerald, the pride of the diamonds, as it has been called in the language of the East, we have but to add in their stead some oxide of copper. Of artificial pearls there are several varieties. The Japanese make theirs of rice paste, which is better known as Japanese cement, and is harder than marble. The Roman pearls are chiefly made of fish scales heated with the finest spirits of wine, and the manufacture must be carried on in highly heated rooms; but they are as light as wax, and cannot possibly deceive. The Turkey rose pearls do not deserve the name. They are, in fact, made of roses. The leaves are heaped in a mortar having a very highly polished inner surface, and pounded into a soft mass. This is dried in the sun, but not rapidly; for rose water of the very finest perfume is sprinkled over the pink paste now and then, and damping and drying are repeated, and the pearls so called are moulded into a form, polished, steeped in oil of roses and polished again, so that they are lustrous and sweet-scented. Some are tinted blue, others are odorous of storax and musk; a few, and they are the most difficult to perfect, are black.

PICKINGS.

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,600 pins—total 6,720,000,000 pins. There is only one hairpin factory, which turns out fifty tons per month. Stick a pin here.

The first Mint in the United States was put in operation in 1793, and from that time until 1857 the whole amount of gold coined was valued at $481,422,078 70; value of silver coinage, $107,517,017 53; value of copper coins, $1,052,658 55, making the valuation of the whole coinage, $589,612,919 78. The whole number of pieces coined in this time was 623,640,792.

A lover consulted a lawyer about carrying off an heiress. "You must not carry her off," said the lawyer, "but she can carry you off. Let her mount a horse and hold the bridle and whip, and then you get up behind her, and let her run away with you, and you'll be safe." The next morning the lawyer found that his daughter had run away with the said young man in the aforesaid manner.

The Nevada (Cal.) *Transcript* relates this: Bret Harte's "Ah Sin," who, for "tricks that are vain was peculiar," has found an equal in this city, who came it over the electrical physician now in our town. The man with the battery offered fifty cents for any Chinaman who would take the full strength of the battery. The smart Chinaman, who had prepared for the occasion by running a wire through the sleeves of his coat and behind his back, so as to make a complete circuit for the electricity, took the shock and the half-dollar, to the utter astonishment of the man with the machine. The trick was so good that the smart Celestial went to Chinatown and sent another Chinaman to try the same game. The Doctor again got "sold," when he was "posted" by one of the boys. The last Chinaman might have suffered had it not been for the bystanders, who got the laugh on the electrician.

The Benefit of Work.

We know not whether Henry Ward Beecher ever said anything better than this, which we take from one of his recent discourses:

Some good people try to bring up their children so exquisitely that when the children go out for themselves they have no self control, and are immediately bankrupt. Let children make mistakes and learn by their mistakes. Just in proportion as a child is worth anything he is full of force, and it must have an outlet. The damnation of thousands of young men is in bringing the full, fresh power of youth to the city, with no work for an outlet. They soon find something to do. O, the slaughter of young men! My heart is sick and faint. Occupation—work that uses you, that fills you, is your salvation. There is nothing more dangerous than an educated community with nothing to do. There are thousands of educated women who do not work. No doubt God intended that men and women should marry. But in the inequalities of the present condition of society many women cannot be married. If these women are in feeble health or have little force there is not much trouble; but I don't wonder that the full-sap-like natures feet in their limits and detest life, or that the great hearts dash themselves out in waste. There must be an outlet for these immense forces, or society will go on getting worse and worse to the end.

THE OLDEST POSTAGE STAMPS.—Although postage stamps are among the most familiar objects of daily use, it is probable that very few persons have troubled themselves to consider when and where they originated. In the pamphlet by M. Pron, *Sous Directeur des Postes*, published in Paris in 1838, and entitled "Du Service des Postes, et de la Taxation des Lettres au Moyen d'un Timbre," we find that the idea of post-paid or stamped paper originated early in the reign of Louis XIV., with M. De Valuyer, who, in 1653 established a private penny-post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters, wrapped up in envelopes, which were franked by bands or slips of paper tied around them, with the inscription, "Postpaid the — day of —, 1653 or '54." These slips were sold for *sou pice*, and could be procured at the palace, at the form-tables of convents, and from the porters of colleges. When Louis XIV. made this habitual residence, the personages of his suite were abonstomed to procure these labels (*intaulpé*) from M. de Valuyer had also caused to be printed certain forms of *billets*, or notes, applicable to the ordinary business among the inhabitants of great towns, with blanks which were to be filled up by the pen with such special matter as might complete the writer's object. One of these *billets*, filled up by Felisson, and sent to Chapelain, Boudery, is still preserved in Paris, and forms one of the oldest pennypost letters extant, and is a curious example of a prepaying envelope. These primitive slips and forms were irregularly used, and soon fell into disuse. In 1758, however, under Louis XV., one M. de Chamousset, a wealthy Parisian, established a modest post for the metropolis, charging two *sols* for single letters under an ounce, which were prepaid by stamps similar to those now in use. Government, perceiving the gains thus derived from the new enterprise, took it, from him, compensating him by an annual pension of twenty thousand francs; but so meagre were the arrangements of the Government that the *stamps* were seldom used, and soon were entirely forgotten.

The next country to issue postal stamps was Spain; their issue having been authorized by a royal decree on the 7th December, 1816, which stipulated that the secretary to the crown, etc., etc., will have the privilege of appending on the letters addressed to the other authorities a seal, impressed in ink, bearing the royal arms of Castile and Leon, which will pass them free. By the general regulations of the post (8th June, 1794,) notice was given that the stamps mentioned in the decree of 1716 were to be used only for letters concerning public business. These official stamps remained in use until the beginning of the present century, when their issue was entirely abandoned.—[From "Postage Stamps and their Origin," by James M. Chute.

OLD TIME CREDITORS.—The good people of Ghent having once upon a time lent Edward III. 200,000 crowns, ventured several days after to request payment; a proceeding so preposterously absurd that it drew roars of laughter from the Lords of the Council to whom the deputies applied. Nor was this by any means harsh treatment. The lively Duke of Orleans having, in a fit of religious fervor vowed to pay his debts, called his creditors together by sound of trumpet. He really was sincere, and made what he considered ample arrangements, but he reckoned without his host. The crowd eight hundred and upwards, that presented themselves at the appointed time horrified him, and despairing of being able to satisfy them otherwise, he flogged a dozen or so by way of example, and dismissed the others with hideous threats as to what would befall them should they still persist in tensing him with their paltry bills. And Charles the Vile, of Navarre, squared on the count in a similar way. Henry, of Transtamor, having expelled his brother Peter, the Cruel, the latter was returned to his dominions, escorted by the Black Prince and thirty thousand men. As Charles held the pass of the Pyrenees, both brothers applied to him—the one offering a couple of towns for free passage, and the others a large sum that the coffles might be barred. The offers were equally tempting and Charles made up his mind to earn them both. He took the money, and then excused himself from obstructing the march of the invaders by hiring one Oliver de Mauny to waylay him and clap him in prison. When the Black Prince had passed, the King of Navarre demanded his release. But de Mauny had profited too well by his employer's example to keep strictly to his bargain. He pocketed his hire, and then affecting to consider the King as a true prisoner of war, refused to part with him except on the customary terms—a large ransom. Most people would have given way to anger under such barefaced extortion, but not so Charles, who, thoroughly appreciating such a pretty piece of perfidy, even when exercised on himself, chuckled over it with the greatest relish, and, in short, agreed at once to his very good friend's demand. The latter, perfectly satisfied with himself and everbody else, consented to accompany the Vile one to Tudela in order to receive his pay, which he did directly he entered the town—only it was on the scaffold, and from the hands of the hangman.

Dinner Time.

A well-known proverb tells that the rich may dine when they like, but the poor must dine when they can, and although this question of dinner time is a most important one both to rich and poor, it has been solved in a very different way at different times of the world's history.

As modern nations become more highly civilized their hours gradually grow later and later; but even if various reasons could be given to account for this declination, it is nevertheless a great evil, which no one has been either willing or able to stop. Some few men have chosen to keep to primitive hours, but by so doing they have been forced to leave society; and, in consequence, society has soon dropped them out of their memory.

The ancients were more natural in their habits than we are. Thus, the Roman citizen rose with the lark, and went to bed when darkness came on, and it was only the rich who could afford to live by candle-light. Those idle persons among them who did no were called by Seneca, in contempt, *lucifugæ*.

Fashion now forces her votaries to reverse the proper order of things, by dining at night and supping in the morning. Dr. Franklin, when matters were not so bad as they are now, tried good-humoredly to show the people of France the advantages to be gained by the adoption of early hours; and he calculated that in the city of Paris alone 96,075,000 francs, or nearly four million pounds, would be saved every year by the economy of using sunshine instead of candles from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. The Emperor of Brazil, in his recent visit to this country, appears to have been sadly puzzled by our late hours. One day he visited Lincoln's Inn between 6 and 7 in the morning, and was surprised not to find any lawyers there. Another day he started off from his hotel before breakfast to Kew Gardens, and returned for that meal at 8 A. M. in the morning, it was not always the practice to take a previous meal, so that, in point of fact, the old dinner was a knife-and-fork breakfast, such as is common now on the Continent. In Cotton's "Angler," the author says, "My diet is a glass of ale as I am dressed, and no more till dinner." Viaton answers, "I will light a pipe, for that is commonly my breakfast, too."

In 1700, the dinner hour shifted to two o'clock; at that time Addison dined during the last thirty years of his life, and Pope through the whole of his. Very great people dined at four as early as 1740, and Pope complains of Lady Suffolk's dining at the late hour; but in 1751 we find the Duchess of Somerset's hour was three. This, however, only shows that slightly different dinner hours were prevalent at the same period; and we know that when the Duchess of Gordon asked Pitt to dine with her at seven, his excuse was that he was engaged to sup with the Bishop of Winchester at that hour. In 1780, the poet Cowper speaks of four as the then fashionable time; and about 1804-5 an alteration took place at Oxford, by which those colleges that dined at three began to dine at four, and those which dined at four postponed their time to five. After the battle of Waterloo, six o'clock was promoted to the honor of being the dinner hour. Now, we have got on to eight and nine; the epigram tell us

"The gentlemen who dine the latest,
Is he who eats the most and the greatest;
But surely greater than them all,
Is he who never dines at all."

We have seen that within four hundred years the dinner hour has gradually moved through twelve hours of the day—from nine A. M., to nine P. M. Nature, however, will revenge herself on fashion, and have her own way in the long run; for as the dinner hour becomes gradually later, it must inevitably return to the early hours of past centuries, and the Irishman's description of his friend's habits will be literally true of us, for we shall not dine till to-morrow.

The Magic Needle.

In Europe the chief power of the magnet was perhaps known, but never applied, for a thousand years. An Icelandic writer, Are Frode, makes the first mention of it near the year 1100, stating that a hundred years before, a famous pirate went in search of Iceland under the guidance of three ravens, sailors of northern regions did not yet know the use of the lendstone." For he called it the lead or loadstone, from which our loadstone is derived. Even this historian, however, knew only a magnet suspended by a thread, and the compass itself was yet undiscovered. At first, the magic needle was used with amusing clumsiness, as we learn from a manuscript, dated 1203, in the Royal Library in Paris. An ugly black stone, called *marinière*, we are told, which sailors valued highly, was taken out when nights were dark, and a needle rubbed with it lightly; the latter was then cunningly placed upon a straw, and set afloat in a basin, when the point would indicate the north.

Another peculiarity of the magic needle was a cause of much anxiety and peril to the discoverer of our continent. When the great navigator had ventured about two hundred leagues into the Atlantic Ocean, on the 14th September, 1492, he noticed for the first time that the needle at evening-dusk, no longer pointed due north, but deviated several degrees in a northwesterly direction. And the next morning the deviation has increased. Full of anxiety and wonder, he watched it carefully, and, to his consternation, the farther west he sailed the more the more the needle appeared to derivate. At first he kept his discovery to himself, fearful lest he should alarm his crew and defeat his purpose: but soon the mo at the helm noticed the change, and were fulfilled with grievious approbensions. They fancied they had penetrated into a new world, ruled by other laws than those to which they had been accustomed. If the magic needle lost its power what was to become of them on the boundless ocean? Never, perhaps, was Columbus greater than when, sternly suppressing his own fears, he told them that the magnetic needle, pointed, not toward the north pole on earth, but toward an invisible part of the heavens, which changed its place together with all the benevenly bodies. They believed the man whose vast knowledge and marvellous energy they had learned to appreciate; their minds were calmed, the voyage continued, and a new World discovered. Henceforth the magic needle achieved triumph after triumph. With such aid, Diaz, Cobral, and Gama could cross vast oceans, and Magellan and Sebastian Cabot sail around the whole earth—thus ending forever the objections made by superstition bigotry, and teaching man the true form and nature of the globe which he inhabits. While, heretofore, the majority of vessels, in the Mediterranean even had been wrecked, or at least had reached their desired haven only with a small part of their cargo, now insurance companies were formed in all the large seaport towns, and the premium, even for India voyages, became soon as small as to make insurance the rule.—*Appleton Journal.*

A HAPPY WOMAN.—What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman, contented in her sphere, ready at all times to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming the briars and thorns of life into roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are those who are thus happy because they cannot help it—no misfortunes dampen their smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them, as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the secret of contentment, whose value is above the philosopher's stone; for without seeking the baser exchange of gold, which may buy some sorts of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition is makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world; but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly bountiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with a lustre that kings and queens may covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them for the progress of the race.

The glory of Nantucket hath departed. A hundred years ago Nantucket had 197 vessels and gave employment to 2,200 seamen. Now its commerce is a thing of the past, and its population is less than 5,000, whose chief occupation is to prepare for the world to come.

Curiosities of Advertising.

No department of business seems to create so inexhaustible a fund of amusing eccentricity as that of advertising. Article after article is made up, giving the latest peculiarities in this department of business, but no sooner is one collection of errors finished than material is at hand for another. Some of the curious ones refer to the mysteries of ladies' toilet, give hints of her arts and aims, and convey to young men important information concerning the female world in general. We find the following, for instance, in a single morning paper:

"We can now supply gum teeth at $1 per pair; switches, one yard in length, $3; curls at $1 per set, and plumpers for hollow cheeks for only $2 50."

Of such indelicate things as some of the wire-work and gauze affairs, manufactured to create those swelling curves in various parts of the figure, which are supposed to add so considerably to female beauty, it is not necessary to speak. More interesting are the "young widow" advertisements. To read the papers one would suppose that young widows were capable of any business occupation under the sun. This one is a fair sample of a certain class:

"A young lady will board, with front chamber, a young gentleman, unmarried and of means."

While the following is still more frank.

"A widow, young and having advantages, wishes to make a match with a gentleman. Must have ample means."

Here is a "lady of all work:"

"A young (perhaps interesting) widow, whose friends, in their opinion, partially declare to be not wholly without personal attractions, desires marriage with a widower (of means,) or will fit a housekeeper for a widower from whom expectations may be entertained finally, or would devote a portion of her time to business."

Some of them describe themselves as witty, fascinating, beautiful, formed to make home happy, docile and industrious, or economical and experienced, &c. But all want the *ample means.*

A more ludicrous class of advertisements are to be found in the "wants" column. Here are some short examples:

"A gentleman nurse wishes a situation."

"A healthy woman wants a baby to wet nurse on the bottle at her own residence."

"A girl wants to wait on a lady, or growing children; is never sea sick."

"A young Scotchman is obliging, and not afraid of any kind of work."

Readers are requested to take board at our own house because, there will be "no moving in May."

Here is an attractive announcement in "Pidgin German..." It may be seen in Chatham street, New York:

"Hair Drigger Guns; Dres shoot for Dree cent."

The following is a highly affecting domestic advertisement:

"O, sleepless one, and ye who'd wed,
For springs, get Baker's bolster bed."

Here is a landlord, who owns about the largest cottage we ever heard of:

"A cottage to let, containing eight rooms and an acre of land."

It is well known that Miss Nilsson has endorsed several different piano-fortes, each being the best. Messrs. Dix & Case, fish dealers, Chicago, thought it a good dodge, and so published the following "orthentic" letter in their advertisement:

"Sirs:—Them codfish is *elegint, their flavor is highly, so is them Herron.* I recommend them as I do you to all *lavis of gud eatin.* Respectfully, CHRISTINE NILSSON."

An up-town grocery man, who had a strong advertising instinct, but had not learned so well how to do it as the Chicago man, advertised in large letters "Nilsson buttermilk."

Here are two curious advertisements from "wants:"

"Wanted, by a boy, a situation in an eating house. He is used to the business."

"Wanted, a nice, good, likely boy, to take charge of a bowling alley, who is not afraid to work, is always prompt to his meals, and can eat his full allowance. And a very likely young lad to assist in the bar-room. who nev-

Of the following heartless advertisement we have nothing to say, except that the truth sometimes comes out by accident:

"Penscad.—Edwar Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear something to his advantage—his wife is dead."

This man, who advertises in a London paper, had better not transfer his literary talent to New York:

"A man of letters desires newspaper work, as a writer of leading articles, reviews and correspondence, or as a newspaper editor, provided it is *not much trouble.*"

The advertisements intended to touch the hearts of rich religious old ladies, and other good but unsuspecting people, are very many. We give but one of them, clipped from an English paper:

"To CHRISTIANS.—A young man, who never had the blessing of the use of his limbs through being set on wet grass, earnestly solicits forty-two postage stamps. In return he will send, free, six best nickel silver teaspoons and tongues, to any part of London."

The examples that might be given are almost infinite, but space will permit us to present but one more. It is highly poetical, and in the tragic line. Notice particularly the awful catastrophe:

ANOTHER SPRAME.

"Haste thee, haste, our childie dying,
I fear I'll never see her more;
Run for help—quick, get the doctor!
For pity's sake, old I implore."

Now the rhythm changes, the clouds clear, and the doctor comes on the scene:

"He laughed, and took out a bottle,
Which he held to the mouth of the child.
And in precisely five minutes
The babe awoke and then smiled."

We wish every afflicted babe could fare so happily. But there is reason for the cure:

"Because the bottle contained the Phosphorescent Invigorator, which we can cheerfully and conscientiously advise mothers to buy."

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge No. 23 A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

Sebastian Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of
POST COMMANDER.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morsinturo, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Dendt's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
L. J. BULLARD, N. A.
H. L. MADISON, R. S.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Thursday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets.
By order of THE SACHEM.

PIPIFAX.

THIS CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS Increases the Appetite, is a CERTAIN Relief for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILLOUSNESS, and INACTION of the LIVER.

This is to certify, That the Formula used in the manufacture of the formula Pipifax Bitters has been submitted to my examination, and I cheerfully state the ingredients are well selected and combined, producing a Bitters which will no doubt prove a HEALTHFUL TONIC, and promote digestion.
G. HOLLAND, M. D.

DEAR SIR—I have examined the sample of Bitters presented, and find it an exceedingly pleasant Cordial and VALUABLE TONIC.
H. H. TOLAND, M. D.

SHAEFFER, WALTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
302 Battery St., San Francisco.

Real Estate

HOME, SWEET HOME!

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

WE STILL HAVE A FEW MORE "SWEET Homes" for sale, consisting of Ten-Acre Tracts, Three Miles from East Portland, for the moderate sum of

$800--$25 down.

Balance in Monthly Installments of $10 each. Also,

Five-Acre Tracts, 1 1-2 Miles from East Portland,

For the same price and on the same terms—fronting on a public road. These

LITTLE HOMES!

Are within the reach of all, and no man, woman or child should be without one. Buffalo soon, buy one for your "Mither," and lovlog "arients." buy one for each of your children. Ten dollars per month will never be missed.

TITLE PERFECT—A Warranty Deed from the hub of the earth to the top of the skies, and Uncle Sam's patent to back it!

For particulars and a receipt for the first payment call on
DeLASHMUTT & BIRCH.
e20dtf

IN MARKET!

Sullivan's Addition

TO EAST PORTLAND!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LATELY LAID OFF 10 Lots and Blocks the Addition above in accordance with the "Holladay Addition," now offers the same for sale and at the

Most Reasonable Rates!

For the purpose of giving the poor man and laborer a chance to secure a homestead.

All parties wishing to purchase Lots can do so by the payment of $20 down and $10 in installments, payable monthly until the same is paid for.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN SULLIVAN,
At Thos. Fitch's Office,
e18dtf East Portland.

REMOVAL!

RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY

HAVE REMOVED THEIR REAL ESTATE AND Intelligence Business from the St. Charles Hotel to

No. 93 Front Street,

The Office lately occupied by Dean & Fisher, where they may be found at all times during business hours, ready to offer some of the BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET among which is 62½ acres Choice Beaver Dam Land to exchange for City Property.
oct4dtf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, FOREST GROVE.

For particulars, address President Marsh, or
REV. C. M. BLAKE, A. M.,
Forest Grove, Oregon.
fe19dawtf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire-Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

Commission Business promptly attended to.
Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J. F. P.

Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL.
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH
d24dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1871, OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande	13 cents per pound.
" " Union	12 " "
" " Baker City	16 " "
" " Boise City	16 " "
" " Idaho City	20 " "
" " Silver City	20 " "

Portland, July 1, 1871. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
fe1dtf

PORTLAND Library Association.

ROOMS,
CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,
OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK,
CONTAINING 3,000 VOLUMES OF CHOICE BOOKS AND
OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Membership Fees to All.

Monthly Dues $1 00—payable Quarterly.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES E. CALEY, L. H. WAKEFIELD,
ERASMUS D. SHATTUCK, W. H. BRACKETT,
WILLIAM S. LADD, ADDISON C. GIBBS,
PHILIP O. SCHUYLER, Jr. H. W. LEWIS,
MATTHEW P. DEADY, P. S. Gilfry.

HENRY A. OXER,
Librarian and Recording Secretary.
CHAS. E. CALEY,
Corresponding Secretary.
P. C. SCHUYLER, Jr.,
Treasurer.
W. H. BRACKETT,
Vice President.
L. H. WAKEFIELD,
President.
ap23dtf

Election Notice.

BY THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE Act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, regulating the Fire Department of the city of Portland, notice is hereby given that an Election for

CHIEF ENGINEER and
TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

Of the Fire Department, will be held at the House of Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company Number One on

Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1871,

The Polls of said Election will be opened at ten o'clock A. M. and close at four o'clock P. M.

Geo. L. Norden, Saml G. Mills and Chauncey Ball have been duly appointed Judges of said Election.

A. P. HALLOCK,
President of the Fire Department.
City of Portland, Nov. 24th, 1871